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W<sup>7</sup>

Direct the Guards of our Army  
to let all the Sick, Women and Children  
in Company with him to take  
convenient place where they may be able to obtain an  
early Recovery from the unhappy effects of  
having been in the Snow. And are truly affing  
to Wyoming, By the Services and Protection  
of the American and their own Countrymen  
and are officially recommended  
as a safe and comfortable place for  
any of our Officers People and  
Family and military and to all  
concerned by both Civil and  
military Officers of the  
American Government to take  
such care of them as  
can be had for them. July 1778  
John Green, under my hand

John Green

"RECOMMENDATION AND PASS,"  
GIVEN TO WYOMING REFUGEES AFTER THE MASSACRE OF JULY 3, 1778.

6327  
192

# PROCEEDINGS

AND

## COLLECTIONS

OF THE

### WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

EDITED BY

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M. A.,  
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.



VOLUME VII.

60327  
1578/03

WILKES-BARRE, PA.  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1902.

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PRINTED BY THE E. B. YORDY CO.,  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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## PREFACE.

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The seventh annual volume of this Society—"Proceedings and Collections for 1901"—is here presented to the members.

The valuable geological paper on "Kansas Glaciation and its Effects on the River System of Northern Pennsylvania," by Prof. Edward H. Williams, Jr., F. G. S. A., will, we are sure, attract attention and repay a careful study. To the generosity of the author we are indebted for the admirable illustrations of the article.

The Publishing Committee has, in this volume, realized a long cherished purpose in the publication of several original manuscripts from the mass of such data in the possession of the Society. Among these the "Orderly Book of Colonel Zebulon Butler, August–December, 1778," and his "Correspondence," covering the same eventful period, now made public for the first time, will prove of great value to the historian. The future annual volumes of the Society will contain other unpublished manuscript records of a local character.

The vital statistics will be examined with pleasure by the genealogist.

It is intended to keep up these three features, the Geological, Historical and the Statistical, in subsequent volumes.

The editor assumes responsibility for all errors.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,  
MISS HANNAH PACKARD JAMES,  
GEORGE FREDERICK CODDINGTON,  
*Publishing Committee.*



PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS  
OF THE  
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

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Volume VII.

WILKES-BARRE, PA

1902.

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PROCEEDINGS.

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Monthly Meeting, April 19, 1901,

HELD IN MEMORY OF MR. RALPH DUPUY LACOE, DECEASED.

---

Hon. Stanley Woodward, President, in the chair.

The following members were unanimously elected:

Resident, Messrs. Eli T. Connor, George W. Leach, Jr.,  
Benjamin Harold Carpenter.

Honorary, Mr. David White, Paleontologist of the Smithsonian Institute.

Corresponding, Thomas Willing Balch, Esq., and Edwin Swift Balch, Esq., Philadelphia.

The Committee appointed at the annual meeting to prepare resolutions expressive of our appreciation of the life and character and work of Mr. Ralph D. Lacoë, of Pittston, Pa., recently deceased, who has been intimately and efficiently associated with this Society in every department of its work, beg leave to report as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, to remove from among us by death our friend and associate, RALPH D. LACOE, therefore

*Resolved*, That while we recognize the hand of God in this providence, we bow submissively to His will, and we desire to put on record our appreciation of Mr. Lacoë as one who, by his strictly upright life and by his work in the interest of science, has made for himself an honored name among the distinguished men of his generation, and at the same time honored his native valley.

*Resolved*, That while we sympathize with his bereaved family and his fellow townsmen in Pittston, in their affliction, we rejoice with them in what Mr. Lacoë has been able to do in his quiet and unostentatious way, in the line of

his favorite study. His donations to the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, D. C., and to this Historical Society, of fossils and flora collected and classified and labeled with his own hands, together make a collection in its department of Paleontology, in extent and variety, unequaled in this land or in any other land.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Lacoë we have lost one of our most distinguished citizens, the results of whose life-work afford a striking and encouraging example to the young men of this generation of what a young man dependant on his own efforts and inspired by a noble ambition, may accomplish for himself and for those who come after him

N. G. PARKE,  
WILLIAM GRIFFITH,  
JOSHUA L. WELTER.  
*Committee.*

These resolutions were unanimously approved and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden then read an extended biographical sketch of Mr. Lacoë, and followed it by reading a paper on "Mr. Lacoë as a Scientist," prepared by Mr. David White, Honorary Custodian of the Palaeozoic Fossil Plants (Lacoë Collection), Smithsonian Institute, which, on motion, was received with thanks to Mr. Hayden and Mr. White, and referred to the Publishing Committee.

After the reading of these papers Mr. J. Bennett Smith made interesting remarks, telling of his knowledge of Mr. Lacoë for forty years and his pleasant experience on being with him on his geological trips, and of his generous treatment of those who aided him.

Mr. Charles Law of Pittston spoke of having known Mr. Lacoë for nearly fifty years, and said that Mr. Lacoë had been the inspiration of his life.

Mr. C. C. Bowman of Pittston also related Mr. Lacoë's interest and help in the establishment of the Pittston Library.

Dr. F. C. Johnson enlarged upon the fact that while Mr. Lacoë had retired from business in 1865 on account of his health, he relaxed his labors in business matters only, to devote himself to science when many other men would have given up all care and study. Thus he prolonged his life thirty-six years, and made himself a benefactor to men by his industry and love of science, and has unconsciously made for himself a name that will be honored in science forever.

The Society adjourned at 9 P. M.

**Stated Meeting, May 29, 1901.**

President Stanley Woodward in the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting, February 18th, and of the monthly meeting, April 19th, were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, stating that as his court would be in session in February, next, he would be unable to accept the invitation to address this Society at its next annual meeting, and declined with sincere regret.

The following person was unanimously elected a member : Resident, Mr. James C. Haydon, of Jeansville, Pa., who having paid the usual fee for Life membership was transferred to the Life membership list.

The Corresponding Secretary announced the presentation to the Society, through the Rev. J. J. Pearce, D. D., of the portrait of his brother the late Hon. Stewart Pearce, an Honorary member of this Society, who by his last will and testament devised this portrait to this Society; also the portrait of the late Rev. W. W. Loomis, a Vice-President of this Society, presented by his son, Mr. W. D. Loomis.

On motion of Major J. R. Wright, a vote of thanks was extended to the above mentioned donors.

The Corresponding Secretary announced the death of the following members: Resident, Mr. Phineas M. Carhart and Mr. Otis Lincoln; Corresponding member, General William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey.

The President then introduced Oscar J. Harvey, Esq., who read a very interesting paper entitled "An informal communication in reference to some recent discoveries of material for the forthcoming History of Wilkes-Barre."

On motion by Mr. Hayden, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Harvey for his admirable address. Remarks on the subject of the address were made by Dr. F. C. Johnson and Rev. H. E. Hayden.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

---

**Stated Meeting, October 8, 1901.**

Hon. Stanley Woodward, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous stated meeting, May 29th, were read and approved.

The following applications for membership were unanimously approved, and the persons elected:

Resident members, Messrs. Wm. H. Peck, Scranton; Wm. James Hancock, Wyoming; Samuel D. Warriner, Francis Douglass, Levi Ellmaker Waller, Harry Barnum Schooley, William Henry Dean, Frederick Charles Kirkendall, Harry Wilson Townsend, Plymouth; and Frederick Nesbitt, Kingston, who having paid his fee, was transferred to the Life membership list.

Corresponding member: Hon. Charles Tubbs, Osceola, Pa.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the gift to this Society, of the portrait of the late Ralph D. Lacoë, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Irving S. White, of Rock Island, Ill. Also a portrait of the Hon. Stanley Woodward, one of the founders of the Society, and our present President, presented by Mrs. Stanley Woodward. Also a painting of Wyoming Valley made many years ago by Rev. G. P. Porter, and presented to the Society by Mr. J. Herbert Reynolds, of Kingston.

On motion of Mr. Miner, the thanks of the Society were returned to the donors for these gifts.

The Corresponding Secretary also reported the gift to the Society by Major and Mrs. Irving A. Stearns, of one thousand dollars, to be invested as the "L. Denison Stearns Fund," in memory of their son, the late Capt. L. Denison Stearns, U. S. V., a member of this Society.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden was then introduced, and read a paper prepared for the Society by Samuel H. Lynch, Esq., entitled "Reminiscences of Early Wilkes-Barré."

On motion of the Secretary, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Lynch, with sincere regrets for his absence, and the paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

Remarks were made by Mr. J. W. Hollenback, Mr. J. R. Coolbaugh, and Rev. Mr. Hayden, in connection with this paper.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, at 9 p. m.

---

### Monthly Meeting, January 17, 1902.

In the absence of the President, Dr. F. C. Johnson, Treasurer of the Society, was made chairman of the meeting.

The following persons were unanimously elected to membership:

Resident, Mrs. Frances O. Piatt, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Mrs.

Maud B. Raub, Luzerne, Pa. ; Mrs. Lewis H. Taylor, Miss Edith L. Reynolds, Mr. Harold D. Deemer.

Corresponding member, Mr. Chas. E. Dana, Philadelphia.

Honorary member, Prof. Edward H. Williams, Jr., F. G. S. A., of Lehigh University.

The Chairman introduced Prof. Edward H. Williams, Jr., who delivered an interesting address, illustrated by stereopticon views, entitled "The Effect of Kansas Glaciation on the River System of Northern Pennsylvania."

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, a vote of thanks was extended to Prof. Williams for the valuable paper, and the address was referred to the Publishing Committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

---

### Annual Meeting, February 11, 1902.

Hon. Stanley Woodward, President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones.

The following persons, nominated for membership, were unanimously elected :

Resident, Miss Mary A. Ingham, Mr. John M. Humphrey.

The President appointed the following committee: Col. G. Murray Reynolds, Messrs. Joseph D. Coons and S. L. Brown to nominate officers for the ensuing year, who reported the following nominations, which were unanimously elected :

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, S. T. D., Hon. Jacob Ridgway Wright, Col. George Murray Reynolds, Rev. Francis Blanchard Hodge, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Recording Secretary, Sidney Roby Miner.

Treasurer, Frederick Charles Johnson, M. D.

Trustees, Hon. Charles Abbott Miner, Samuel Leroi Brown, Edward Welles, Richard Sharpe, Andrew Fine Derr.

Curators—Archæology, Hon. Jacob Ridgway Wright.

Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Mineralogy, William Reynolds Ricketts.

Paleontology, Prof. Joshua Lewis Welter.

Historiographer, Wesley Ellsworth Woodruff.

Meteorologist, Rev. Francis Blanchard Hodge, D. D.

Dr. F. C. Johnson, the Treasurer, read his annual report, which on motion was accepted and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. Johnson also read the annual report of the Corresponding Secretary, who was confined to his house by illness.

On motion this report was received with thanks and referred to the Publishing Committee.

A vote of thanks was extended to the various donors for their gifts to the Society during the past year.

On motion of the Secretary, the sincere sympathies of members present, and of the Society, were extended to the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, on account of his illness.

The following amendments to the by-laws were proposed for Mr. Hayden by Dr. F. C. Johnson, and on motion were laid over until the next stated meeting:

1. In Article 8, line 4, substitute the word "five" for the word "four," so as to read "five Curators."
2. Article 14, after the word "Paleontology," insert the words "Paleozoölogy, or the Lacoë Fossil Collection."
3. Article 16, substitute the words "five Curators," for "four Curators."
4. Article 20, line 2, read "eight o'clock P. M." instead of "eleven o'clock A. M."
5. Article 21, line 2, omit words "on the Monday evening preceding," and insert "on the day of the stated or called meeting."
6. Article 27, line 1, insert after word "members" the words "or some other suitable person."
7. Article 2, line 12, after the word "Society" add the words "the Board of Trustees may by majority approval, place any name on the life membership roll on payment of one hundred dollars."

The President then proceeded to deliver the annual address to the Society.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the President for his instructive address, and the manuscript was referred to the Publishing Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones was introduced, and delivered a very interesting address entitled, "The Historical Society—its Educational Value."

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Jones for address, which was referred to the Publishing Committee.

On motion, the Society adjourned at 10 P. M.

## REPORTS.

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### Report of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian for 1901.

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*To the President and Members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present to you the annual report of the work of this Society for 1901. The year that has just passed has not fallen behind any previous year in the progress and improvement of the Society. Through our annual publications, and the largely increased exchange list of the Society with other Scientific and Historical Associations, and Public Libraries throughout North America, we are constantly becoming better known and our work better appreciated. During the present year it is the intention to effect exchanges with the Trans-Atlantic Societies. We are in communication with all the active Historical Societies on this continent, and with all the various State Geological Surveys, Mining Bureaus and Academies of Science. Thus also the Geological department of our work is being developed with very gratifying success.

During the past twelve months there have been four regular meetings of the Society, with the usual presentation of papers and addresses. The meeting of April 19, 1901, was in memory of our late Curator of Paleontology, Mr. Ralph Dupuy Lacoë, a liberal benefactor of the Society. At this meeting a series of resolutions in tribute to his memory were unanimously passed, and the Corresponding Secretary read an extended biographical sketch of Mr. Lacoë, and one also on "Mr. Lacoë's Relation to Science," written by Mr. David White, the Honorary Curator of the Lacoë Collection in the U. S. National Museum.

At the quarterly meeting of May 24th, Oscar J. Harvey, Esq., read another chapter from his forthcoming History of Wilkes-Barré. Mr. Harvey had just returned from his careful and thorough inspection of valuable manuscripts relating to the Wyoming Valley in its earliest days, preserved in the Massachusetts and Connecticut Historical Societies and elsewhere. His paper was entitled, "Some new paragraphs of Early Wyoming History." It was full of surprises in new data never before made public, overturning many of the received traditions of the events of those days.

The quarterly meeting of October was held on the 18th of that month, when the Corresponding Secretary read an exceedingly interesting paper on "Reminiscences of Early Wilkes-Barré," written by Samuel H. Lynch, Esq.

The January meeting was held on the 18th ultimo, when Professor Edward H. Williams, Jr., F. G. S. A., Professor of Geology in Lehigh University, read a paper, illustrated by stereoptican views, entitled "The effect of Kansas Glaciation on the River System of Northern Pennsylvania." The biographical sketches of Mr. Lacoë have been printed in Vol. VI of the Proceedings of the Society, issued last year. The same sketches were subsequently re-written by the Corresponding Secretary, by special request, and printed in the December number of the American Geologist, and both papers were reprinted for circulation. The paper by Mr. Lynch will appear in Vol. VII sometime during the present year, as will also the Geological paper by Professor Williams. This very interesting scientific paper is, I trust, the first of many similar papers which we hope to have from the various Professors of Geology in the several colleges so largely represented in the Wyoming coal section by their numerous alumni.

During the present year we are promised scientific papers by Dr. Henry M. Chance and others, and several historical papers by prominent writers. The last volume issued by the Society, Vol. VI, has set a standard, at least in quality, which we hope to maintain in our future issues, representing the Historical and Scientific departments of our work.

But so much of our success depends upon the financial ability of our Society that I take great pride in reporting the increase of our invested funds and of our membership. The annual report, made in February last, showed an invested fund of over \$16,000. This has been increased during the past year by a gift from Major and Mrs. Irving A. Stearns of \$1,000, to create the L. Denison Stearns Fund, the interest to be used for the general purposes of the Society. The Charles F. Ingham Fund has also been increased, by the sale of our publications, from \$150 to \$300, and the Life Membership Fund from \$8900 to \$9800, by an addition of ten life members, of whom three have paid their fee and the other six subscriptions are due during the year. Thus the invested fund will be, during the present year, over \$18,000. The Trustees have also authorized the creation of the Ralph Dupuy Lacoë Fund for the improvement of the Lacoë Fossil Collection. This fund, and the Ingham fund, will be

increased by the sale of our publications to \$1,000 each, in time. One more such fund it is my earnest desire to see established, an "Ethnological Fund," for the purchase of local Indian remains. Our collection of these is already rich in specimens, many of which are rare. But the additions to them come very slowly, because whenever such relics are found, as at Firwood a year or so ago, the finders prefer to keep the discoveries personally, from curiosity. In many cases these might be purchased, but in the absence of any special fund for the purpose the finder retains his relic for a few months until weary of it, and it is thrown away or lost. There are two small and fine collections which are promised us, but when they are to be received is not yet known. During the past year Mr. Thomas M. Mensch of Franklin township, near Shickshinny, presented the Society with ten extremely fine charm stones of soft sand-stone, the like of which I have never before seen. Mr. H. H. Ashley has given us twelve very large and fine net sinkers of six inches in diameter, found by him in Plymouth, and Mr. Jonathan R. Jones has given the Society a large stone pestle, 22 inches in length. There are in this valley and parts adjacent, several valuable though small collections which we should own and which could be purchased if the money was in hand. These relics of a forgotten race who once inhabited these mountains and this valley, grow scarcer annually, and as their manufacture is a lost art they cannot be replaced. They form one of the most valuable features of our collections. In time we hope to publish and illustrate a list of those we possess.

As Corresponding Secretary I beg to report the receipt of 550 letters and acknowledgments during the year. I have written over 400 letters which will be found in the letter book, have issued 400 copies of our last volume, with 800 notices of our meetings, and also special acknowledgments of all donations received, making an issue of over 2,000 pieces of mail and express.

As Librarian I have to acknowledge the receipt of 840 volumes, and 670 pamphlets, total 1510 pieces. Of this number 150 were duplicates, making the actual addition to the library of 1360 books and pamphlets. Of these, 277 were received as part of the U. S. Depository library, and 62 were Pennsylvania State Reports, of which we have now a very complete series from the beginning of the organization of the State. From the Wilkes-Barré Record office we have received 87 volumes, of which 37 were additions to the library. From Major I. A.

Stearns 55 volumes added to the library, from Dr. L. H. Taylor 30 geological volumes, of which 20 have completed a valuable set of New York State Natural History Reports. Mr. Hayden has given 175 manuscript letters of Wyoming to the Society, and E. W. Sturdevant, Esq., has given 80 manuscript letters relating to early military affairs of Wyoming. From Mr. Charles E. Dana we have had a gift of a portfolio of 108 pictures, one-half of which are pencil and colour drawings by our late President Gen. E. L. Dana, beautifully executed, and representing scenes in Mexico during the Mexican War, in which he served as captain of the Wyoming Artillery. Others are scenes in the Civil War, and others very interesting local scenes. During the year we have added to our picture gallery portraits of Joseph Wright, Esq., father of Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, presented by the family; Jacob Cist, Esq., once Post Master of Wilkes-Barré, presented by his descendants; Mr. Ralph Dupuy Lacoë, presented by his children; Rev. W. W. Loomis, once Vice President of this Society, presented by his son, Mr. W. D. Loomis; Elisha Blackman, the last survivor of the Massacre, given by H. B. Plumb, Esq., and the oil portrait of Hon. Stewart Pearce, executed for this Society by order of his last will, and presented by Rev. Dr. J. J. Pearce; also a fine sepia drawing by Leach, of the Shoemaker Residence at Wyoming, presented by William M. Shoemaker, Esq., and an oil painting, by Rev. G. P. Porter, of the Wyoming Valley, given by Mr. J. Herbert Reynolds; a portrait of Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D., second pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barré, succeeding Rev. Jacob Johnson, a clergyman of distinction in his day but lost to the history of this church until discovered by O. J. Harvey, Esq., by whom this very interesting and finely executed portrait is presented to this Society.

The membership of the Society has also been increased. The number reported last year was 296, including 89 Life Members. Of these 2 have died, 3 have resigned, and one has been dropped for non-payment of dues, a loss of 6. Sixteen new members have been elected, of which 3 were transferred to the Life Membership list. Thus the total is 306 as against 286 last year. Of the annual members only 9 owe for last year's dues, and these, less 3 in Europe, would all have paid but for the sickness which has confined me to my home during the past month. This is by far the very best showing the Society has ever made.

The Curator of Mineralogy, Mr. William R. Ricketts, reports

having given much time during the year to completing his catalogue of the minerals in the Society collections and identifying specimens added. Professor J. L. Welter, Curator of Paleontology, wishes to report continued activity in his department. Both Curators find themselves much hampered by want of time from necessary life duties, and Professor Welter, especially and wisely, desires to divide his work which is too full for any one not a man of leisure. He wishes to devote his time exclusively to the "Lacoe Fossil Collection," and asks that another Curator be elected to take charge of the Coal Fossils, so that each department may receive due service.

The attendance of the public during the year has been 4,500.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,  
*Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.*

## Treasurer's Report.

## RECEIPTS.

February 11, 1901—February 11, 1902.

Balance, February 11, 1901, . . . . .	\$ 446 21
Interest on Investments, . . . . .	778 00
Transfer from Savings Account, . . . . .	985 68
Dues of Members, . . . . .	1145 00
Ryman family for Volume VI, . . . . .	136 93
	<hr/>
	\$3,491 82

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, . . . . .	\$1,034 13
Wright Fund Interest, . . . . .	50 00
Reynolds Fund Interest, . . . . .	50 00
Postage and Incidentals, . . . . .	125 85
Publications, and Printing Volume VI, . .	433 17
Webster Coal Company Bond, . . . . .	985 68
Furniture, Cases, &c., . . . . .	145 50
Books, . . . . .	125 00
Janitor, . . . . .	91 00
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	457 49
	<hr/>
	\$3,491 82

By the Will of the late Isaac S. Osterhout, Esq., the Society is relieved of all expenses for rent, heat and light.

## RESOURCES—INVESTMENTS.

Par value.

7	Bonds, Spring Brook Water Co., . . .	\$7,000 00	5 pr. ct.
5	" Plymouth Bridge Co., . . . .	5,000 00	5 " "
1	" Miner-Hillard Co., . . . .	1,500 00	5 " "
1	" Sheldon Axe Works, . . . .	1,000 00	5 " "
1	" People's Telephone Co., . . .	1,000 00	5 " "
1	" Webster Coal & Coke Co., .	1,000 00	5 " "
1	" Watkins Coal & Coke Co., .	1,000 00	5 " "
3	" Westmoreland Club, . . . .	300 00	3 " "
Lacoe Fund Account, . . . . .		300 00	3 " "
Ingham Fund Account, . . . . .		300 00	3 " "
			<hr/>
		\$18,400 00	
Savings Account, . . . . .		536 44	3 pr. ct.
		<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .			\$18,936 44

## SPECIAL FUNDS INVESTED.

Life Membership Fund, . . . . .	\$10,000 00
General Fund, . . . . .	4,900 00
Harrison Wright Fund, . . . . .	1,000 00
Sheldon Reynold Fund, . . . . .	1,000 00
L. Denison Stearns Fund, . . . . .	1,000 00
Charles F. Ingham Fund, . . . . .	300 00
Ralph D. Lacoe Fund, . . . . .	300 00
	18,500 00
	436 44
	<hr/>
	\$18,936 44

## SPECIAL FUNDS.

(Included in above Resources.)

## HARRISON WRIGHT MEMORIAL FUND.

Used for English Family History.

By Cash invested at 5 per cent., . . . . .	\$1,000 00
“ Interest for 1901, . . . . .	50 00
“ Balance from 1900, . . . . .	8 00
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	\$1,058 00

## SHELDON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND.

Used for rare American History.

By Cash invested at 5 per cent., . . . . .	\$1,000 00
“ Interest, 1901, . . . . .	50 00
“ Balance from 1901, . . . . .	20 00
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	1,070 00
To Expenditures for Books, . . . . .	70 00
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Total, . . . . .	\$1,000 00

## DR. CHARLES F. INGHAM MEMORIAL FUND.

Geological.

By Cash invested at 5 per cent., . . . . .	\$150 00
“ Sale of Publications, 1901, . . . . .	150 00
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	\$300 00

## RALPH D. LACOE MEMORIAL FUND.

Lacoe Palaeozoic Collection, begun February 11, 1902.

By Cash Mrs. I. S. White, . . . . .	\$100 00
“ “ Trustees, . . . . .	100 00
“ “ Sale of Publications, 1902. . . . .	100 00
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	\$300 00

F. C. JOHNSON,  
*Treasurer.*



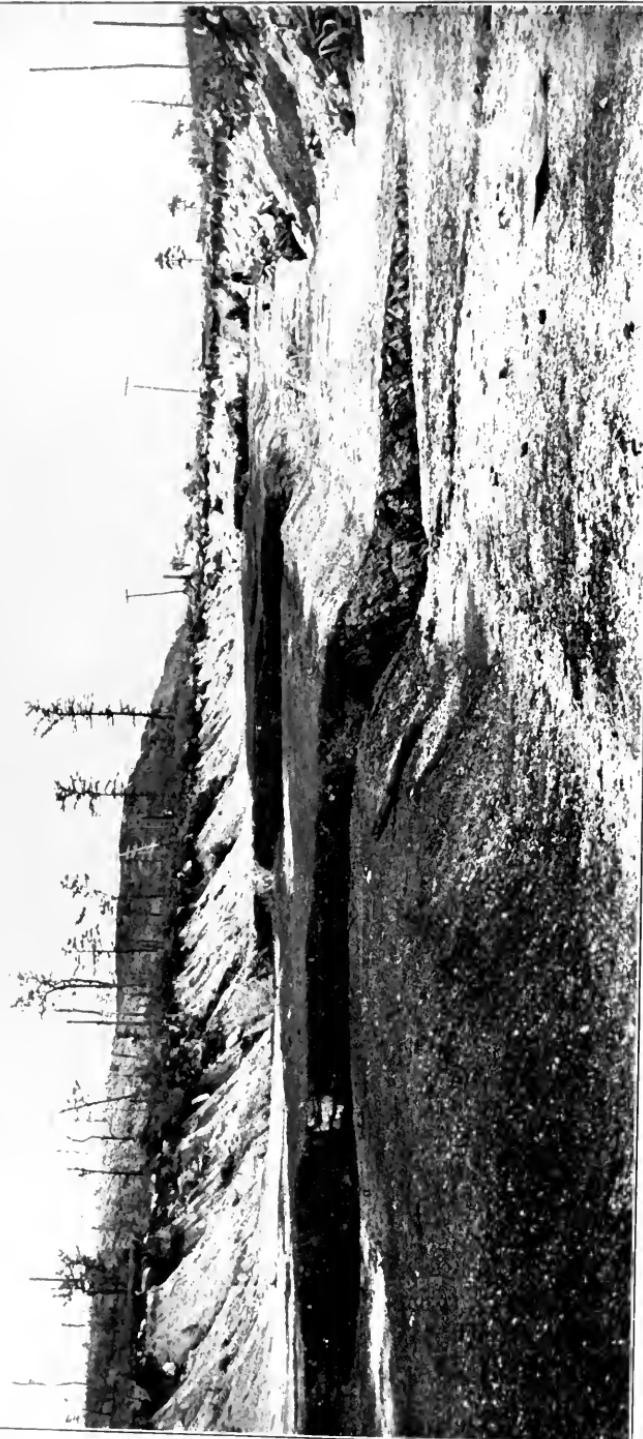


FIGURE 1. MOREA, PA. NORTH OUTCROP OF MAMMOTH BED OVERLAID BY KANSAS TILL.

# KANSAS GLACIATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE RIVER SYSTEM OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

PROFESSOR EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, JR., F. G. S. A.,  
of Lehigh University.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
JANUARY 18, 1902.

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The following paper is in addition to those already published on the earliest glacial deposits of Pennsylvania, giving illustrations of some points of interest and some new material. The illustrations are all new and are fully described under each cut. The peculiarities of the early till have been noted in the *American Journal of Science*, January, 1894; the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America*, Volume v, pp. 281-294 and *Science*, N. S., Volume iii, May 22, 1896. The slack water in the Lehigh region is noted in the *Bulletin* as above given. That in the Susquehanna region is described in the *American Journal of Science*, March, 1895.

Among the results of the ice action in the Anthracite region is the planing of the surface and the removal of so much of the capping of the coal beds that mining by "stripping" has been profitable. It is a well known fact and needs no verification that coal lying immediately under the porous till has been mined and sent into market, and that in many cases there is no appreciable difference between this portion of the bed and that lying at greater depths. A typical case is taken for illustration. At Morea, Pennsylvania, Weston Dodson & Co. have stripped the top rock from the mammoth bed, which outcrops on either side of a narrow basin in nearly vertical planes. This can be seen to be an ex-

treme case which allows surface water the greatest facility of entrance along the bedding planes and of carrying oxidizing agents to the coal and its enclosing rocks. The illustrations show several portions of this outcrop, and in every case with the coal bright and solid, though lying immediately under porous till. A section of this covering has been given in *Science*, N. S., volume iii, May 22, 1896. Figure 1 gives the northern outcrop of the bed just west of

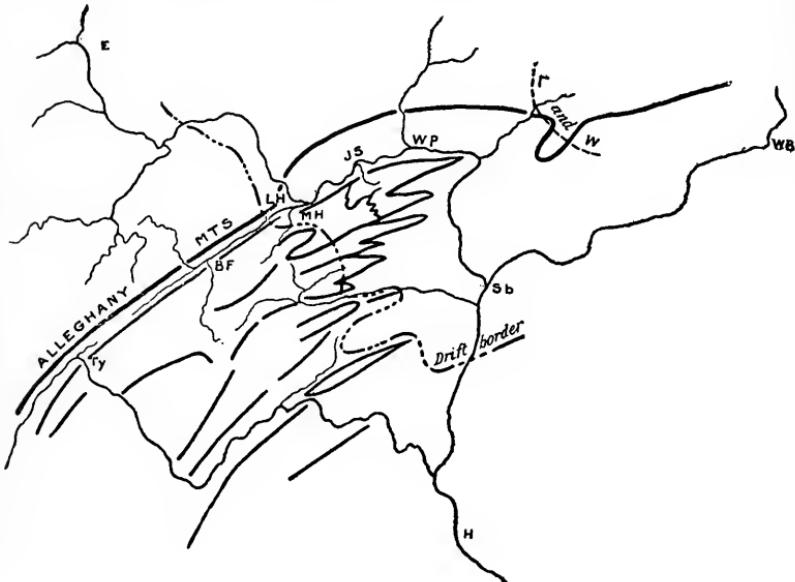


FIGURE 4.

## SKETCH MAP OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

E., Emporium; Ty., Tyrone; B F., Bellefonte; L. H., Lock Haven; J. S., Jersey Shore; M. H., Mill Hall; Wp., Williamsport; Sb., Sunbury; H., Harrisburg; L. and W., Moraine of Lewis & Wright. The heavy lines show the crests of the ridges.

the point where the Pennsylvania railroad crosses it, and very nicely shows the evenly distributed till and the openings where the rooms have been worked to daylight. These openings allow specimens to be taken from the same benches



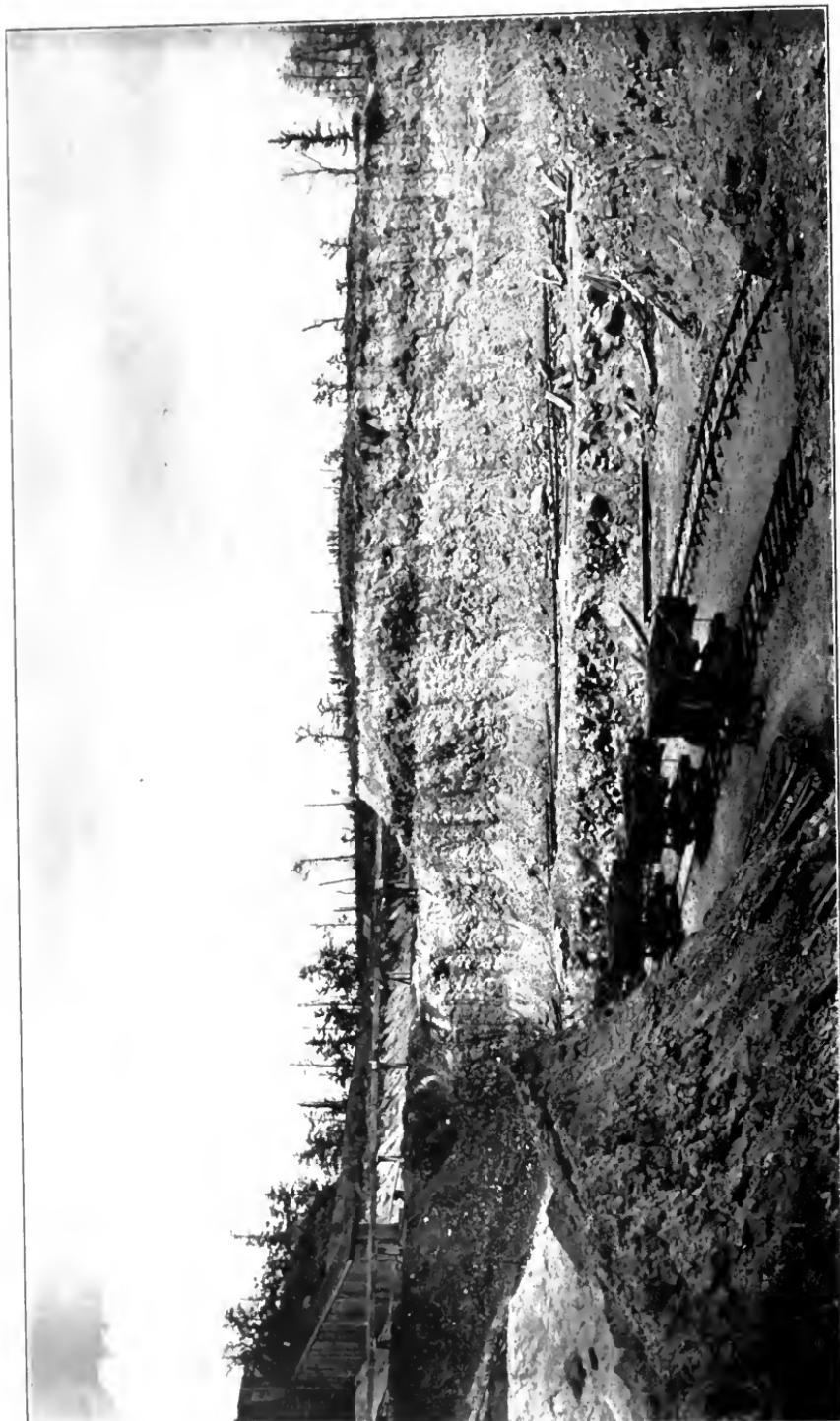
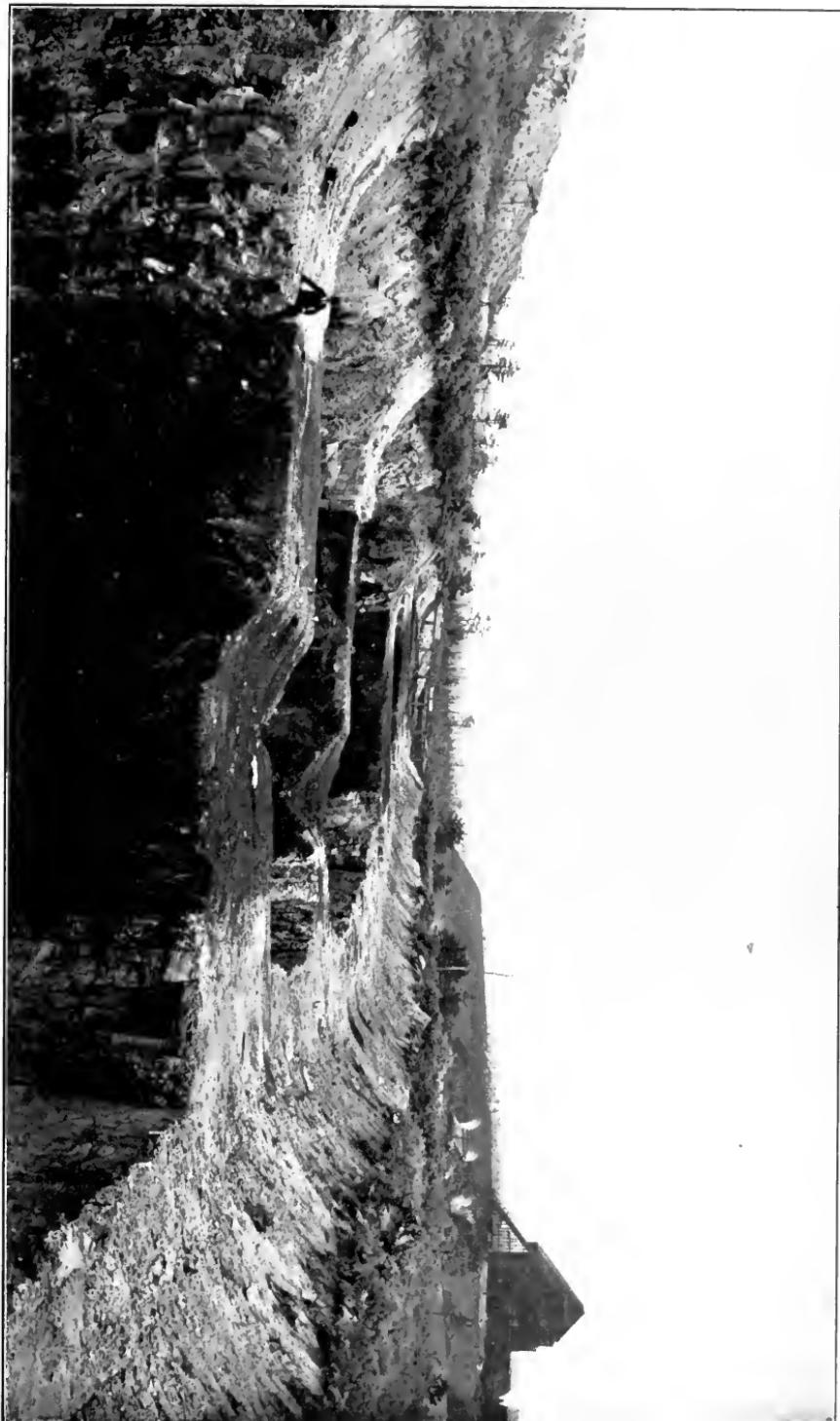


FIGURE 2. MOREEA, PA. SHOWING DIRECTION OF ICE MOVEMENT.

FIGURE 3. MOREA, PA. SHOWING EVEN PLANING AND SOLIDITY OF COAL BED.





of the beds at all depths. Such specimens have been taken and analyzed, and the results will be given in the final report. Figure 2 shows the direction of the ice movement. Looking from left to right along the glaciated outcrop we notice the "black dirt" carried like a cloud in the lighter sands and gravels. This proves that the deposit is glacial, even if other proofs were absent, and shows that the movement was from north to south. Figure 3 is on the north outcrop and, with figure 1, gives the even level of the planing and the grooving of the top rock.

In the article on the Lehigh slack water, mention was made of the West Bethlehem, Pa., gravels, and it was stated that they rest on subglacial till. Further study shows that the top of the granulite hill at Rittersville and between Allentown and Bethlehem, was an island in Lake Packer, and in the slack water east of it there was deposited a huge bar extending to Bethlehem. The writer lives on this bar at Twelfth avenue, West Bethlehem, where the highest point is 150 feet above Lehigh water level. Excavations made here show iceberg clay 28 to 30 feet thick, underlaid by 2 to 3 feet of the finest rock meal which shades downward into sands and gravels. A hole 5 feet in diameter was sunk 40 feet in the gravels without reaching bottom. Two hundred feet to the north and at a level about 10 feet lower (140 feet above the Lehigh) a well was driven 165 feet before striking rock. At the same distance to the northwest another well was sunk 150 feet before striking rock. The surface is here from 15 to 20 feet below that of well No. 1, so that the depth reached is about the same. In both cases there was no limestone reached and the bores ended in the granulite of South Mountain and furnished soft water.

These facts show that the West Bethlehem ridge is of glacial origin and that the drainage level of the Lehigh here, as in South Bethlehem, was determined preglacially, for this deposit is of the earliest period.

In a thesis presented for the degree of Master of Science, Dr. Joseph Barrell, assistant professor of Geology in Lehigh University, who has been my assistant in this work, suggested that the Lehigh is a built up stream,—the original flow passing south from Allentown through Leipert's Gap and escaping into the Schuylkill per the Perkiomen. The



FIGURE 5.

LAKE LESLEY EMPTYING INTO THE JUNIATA RIVER AT TYRONE.

portion of the stream between Allentown and Easton being a case of piracy on the part of the Delaware, cutting more rapidly than the Lehigh and forcing the low col about Glendon westward till the Lehigh drainage level was reached.



FIGURE 6. SECTION OF A FLOOD CONE AT EMPORIUM.



FIGURE 7. SECTION OF A FLOOD CONE AT MILL HALL.



The recent borings and work, in addition to the sections noted, show that Monokisy flowed westward into the Lehigh and passed under West Bethlehem ridge on a line running through the intersection of 12th avenue and Broad street. This is in line with the work of Dr. Barrell just noted.

Coming now to the slack water in the middle Susquehanna region we note in figure 4 that immediately opposite Williamsport the crest of White Deer mountain rises sharply from the flood plain. Its elevation above that plain is such that the ice, which crossed it and is found covering the Seven mountains to the south, must have been 1200 feet thick. It has been before noted that ice of this thickness covered fifty miles of the Susquehanna valley below Williamsport, forming slack water, which was named Lake Lesley. This is shown in figure 5, with its outlet into the Juniata. Connected with this were several ephemeral slack waters still farther up the West Branch of the Susquehanna and the Sinnemahoning. Figure 6 gives a section of one of the flood cones in the slack water at Emporium. The height can be inferred from the telegraph pole. A similar bar where Nittany Valley discharged through Mill Hall Gap into Bald Eagle Valley is shown in figure 7. This turns up the valley and against the present flow of Bald Eagle Creek, and is thus like the large bar at Jersey Shore, where Antis Gap discharged the waters of Nippenose Valley into Lake Lesley. A glance at figure 4 shows that the Susquehanna between Lock Haven and Williamsport is forced to make a number of sharp turns to the north to get round these large bars. The material of these bars shades gradually into the flood plain of the Susquehanna, as in the Lehigh region, and shows that the water level of this region also was degraded to its present level preglacially, as the moraine of Lewis & Wright never touches the drainage area of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

In the western part of the state the drainage was north-

ward and the approaching ice formed a perfect dam which raised the water 400 feet above the present drainage level at Warren and caused discharges over the cols of Barnes and Thompsons (marked B, and T, on figure 8). This figure supposes the ice front to be resting on the south shore of

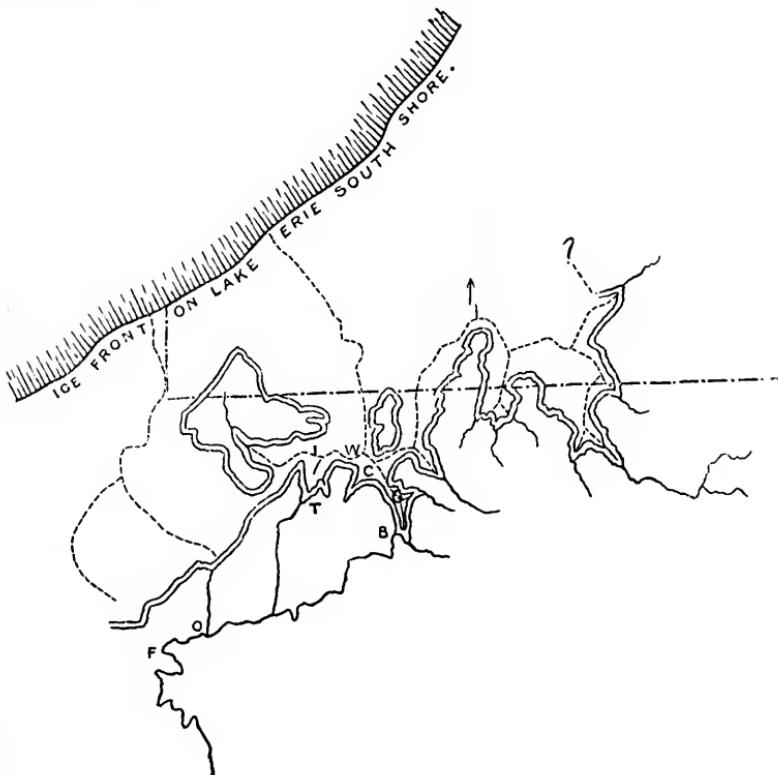


FIGURE 8.

## SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE ALLEGHENY SLACK WATER.

I., Irvineton; W., Warren; B., Barnes; C., Clarendon; T., Thompsons; O., Oil City; F., Franklin.

Lake Erie, and the double line gives the area of slack water and the island area of the head waters of the Brokenstraw. The dotted lines give preglacial streams. The elevation of



FIGURE 9.  
SAND PIT, NORTH WARREN, SHOWING BAR ON TOP OF  
SLACK WATER SANDS.



FIGURE 10.  
DETAIL OF FIG. 9, SHOWING VARIATIONS IN CURRENT BEDDING.



the col at Barnes is about what it always has been, and the valley from Roystone to Clarendon now discharges over the Barnes col into the Tionesta, because it has been aggraded to the col level by local material brought down from Kane and Ludlow. The Clarendon deposit is glacial overwash, but its effect ended when it made an efficient dam and threw the water over the col at Barnes, as glacial material ends long before we reach Sheffield, and the slack water level was fifty feet above the Barnes col. This shows that the water supply from the McKean county highlands must have been sufficient to maintain slack water between Sheffield and Clarendon and supply the Tionesta with purely local gravel. Well sections through this region can be obtained by thousands. They show sands and clays with logs, forest soil, etc., to great depths.

The col at Thompsons was not degraded till after the retreat of the ice from the region. This means that the glacier encountered water of sufficient depth to prevent much cutting. The mean of many sections give clean blue clay resting against the rock and carrying (where mixed with other material) fragments of wood, leaves and water-soaked logs. The last caused much trouble in sinking the drive pipes of oil wells. At Warren the water was so slack that the whole Conewango Valley was filled with horizontal strata of sands and rock meal (Fig. 9). There are a few lenticules of sand of moderate length and an inch or two thick, and rarely there are instances of crossbedding (Fig. 10). In figure 9 we note that this condition of quiet ended and current action began, as shown by the car of glacial trash on top of the upper layer of sand. The current swept away the filling of the valley but left it at the East Warren sandpits, as the shoulder of the hill formed slack water and the trash from the glacier fell on top, forming a bar and protecting the finer stuff beneath. The upper part of this bar is about 1500 A. T., and 300 feet above the present Conewan-

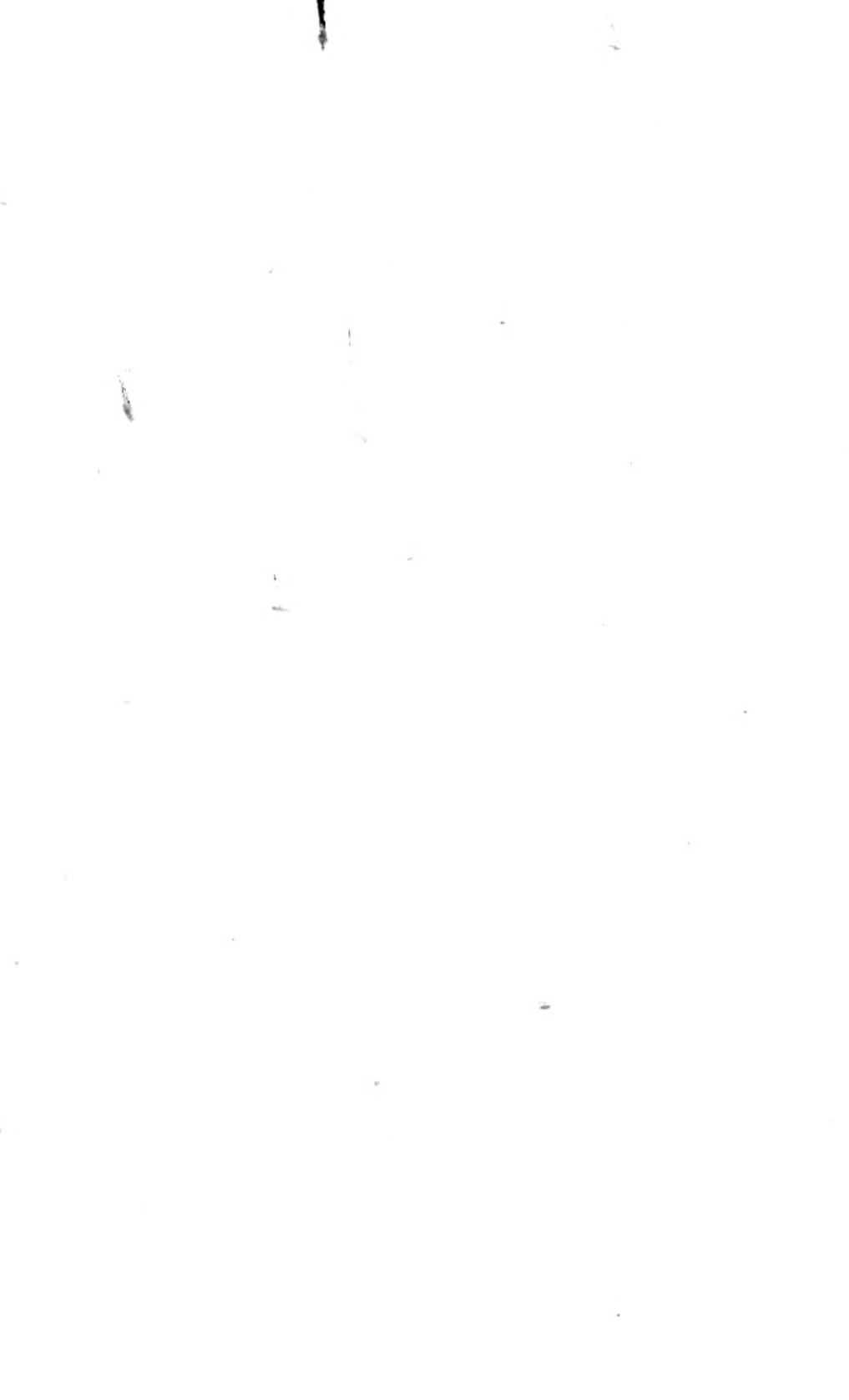
go water line. This great elevation is shown in figure 11, where on the left we look down on the houses of Warren. This figure also gives a level set up on the side slope and by its telescope tube showing us the horizontal plane. From this we see that the bedding is that of current action in deep water adding to the end of a bar. This locality is interesting, as it is the one described by Professor G. F. Wright in *American Journal of Science*, for 1844, where he noted the tracing of gravel continuously from what had been called a "rock shelf," with high level gravels, down to present water levels. Since Professor Wright's work several wells have been sunk through the bar and its underlying sands, and in every case the drive pipe has gone below the water level of the Conewango—in one case it went 300 feet.

From the above we note that the drainage area of the Conewango—Allegheny at Warren—was degraded below its present levels preglacially, and that, as in the middle Susquehanna and lower Lehigh regions, there has been a filling of the valleys so that the streams are flowing on the earliest of glacial deposits, and the highest in level of these deposits are the latest, instead of the earliest, as claimed by some.



FIGURE II.

BAR AT NORTH WARREN, SHOWING BEDDING AND ELEVATION  
ABOVE WARREN.



## ANTHRACITE COAL IN WYOMING VALLEY.

At the meeting of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, held June 27, 1890, the Historiographer, George B. Kulp, Esq., read a paper, indicating careful research, and rich in historical data, entitled, "Coal, its Antiquity, Discovery, and Early Development in the Wyoming Valley." This paper, shortly after being read, was published in pamphlet form, under the seal of the Society, by Mr. Kulp himself. Since then a second edition has also been issued by the author.

Nearly two years later the following paper, in reply to some of the statements by Mr. Kulp, was prepared and read before this Society, by William Penn Miner, Esq. Mr. Miner's manuscript was mislaid, or overlooked, until the past year, when the Librarian found it among other documents. As it contains many facts not elsewhere preserved, it has been thought deserving of publication, even at this late day. Mr. Miner finds fault with Mr. Kulp's statement as to the kind of grate used by Jesse Fell, in his first experiment of burning anthracite coal, and also his claim for Mr. Fell as the first one who successfully used the coal for domestic purposes. Into the merits of the case this preamble will not enter.

Mr. Miner's article is followed by a paper, in the shape of a letter from Mr. Jesse Fell, to his cousin, Jonathan Fell, of Philadelphia, dated 1826, on the subject of his first experiment in burning anthracite coal. This letter throws more light on the question involved, stating distinctly, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Miner, that the first experiment made by Mr. Fell was in an *iron* grate, the hickory grate doubtless being used as a model for the iron grate. It was read before the Council of the Historical

Society of Pennsylvania, February 27, 1827, and was published in Volume II of the *Memoirs* of that Society for 1827. This letter has escaped the notice of both Mr. Miner and Mr. Kulp, who makes no reference to it in his brief bibliography of the subject on page 27 of his pamphlet; nor, as far as can be learned, does it appear to have been generally known in the Wyoming coal section, although it was, in substance, printed in the Wyoming papers in 1826.

These two articles make such an interesting addition to the literature of anthracite coal, that their publication needs no apology.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

## “CIST VERSUS FELL,” OR THE DOMESTIC USE OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

BY

WILLIAM PENN MINER, ESQ.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FEB. 11, 1892.

In a very interesting paper read before this Society, June 27, 1890, by our Historiographer George B. Kulp, Esq.,\* many facts are gathered to show that the pyramid illustrating the growth of the trade in Anthracite, with Lehigh 320 tons in 1820 at the top, should be reconstructed, and Wyoming crown the column, with Smith Brothers of Plymouth, Luzerne county, to 55 tons in 1807, our very earliest traders.

John B. Smith, an eminent Granger, State Senator from Luzerne in 1874, wrote to the *Record of the Times*, October 27, suggesting this correction, adding “From that date Abijah Smith and John Smith ran several arks yearly, to 1826, loaded with coal for market. In 1811 and 1812 they ran 220 tons to Havre de Grace, had it re-loaded on a schooner named Washington, consigned to Price & Waterbury, New York, who sold it on, commission, rendering a statement February 1, 1813. Total, \$3,601.20. I think you should date the opening of trade in 1807.”

Leaving questions of antiquity and development, this paper must be confined to its object of correcting misapprehension of an early incident, upon which this Society was founded, involving a question propounded by our worthy and learned brother, “Who first used anthracite successfully in a common grate and open fire place?”

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\*Coal, its Antiquity, Discovery and Early Development in the Wyoming Valley. A paper read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, June 27, 1890, by George B. Kulp, Historiographer of the Society. Seal. 8 vo. pp. 27. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1890.

That an issue has been in course of *incubation* upon this question for some years has been evident, only *now* taking form upon record, as between two men to whom our people owe a debt of gratitude for early and prudent care of their interest in a young and growing community; as innocent of antagonism in this matter as "John Doe and Richard Roe" of legal invention. That this issue is both immaterial and impersonal may be demonstrated.

As one of the original members of our infant Society in 1858, perhaps the only survivor of the first meeting at the Old Fell Tavern, the writer has watched the development of this case with increasing interest and wonder. When history has claimed all the original actors, to find it in this form "JACOB CIST versus JESSE FELL," seems a proper time to make an effort to relieve their memories from a false position. Both intelligent; the one literary and scientific, and the other muscular and practical.

Jesse Fell, Associate Justice of our county, was an industrious blacksmith, whose immediate descendants were active promoters of our Society. The old Fell Tavern, which still stands at the corner of Washington and Northampton streets, had, in 1858, the old fire-place as it was in 1808, and a coal grate which might easily be assumed to be the original iron grate made by Mr. Fell after his experiment with green hickory. On the fly-leaf of a book "Illustrations of Masonry," of which ancient and honorable order Judge Fell was a member, he had written:

"February 11, 1808 of Masonry, made the experiment of burning the common stone-coal of this valley in a grate in a common fire-place in my house, and find it to answer the purpose of fuel, making a clear and better fire at less expense than burning wood in the common way.

"Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Feb'y 11, 1808. JESSE FELL."

Following this, in the paper of our Historiographer, is the

curt expression of his opinion and dissent: "We do *not* believe as some do, that Jesse Fell was the first person to burn anthracite coal in a grate in this county." Reasons, apparently substantial on that issue, are given worthy of repetition. (Kulp, p. 25.)

"Jesse Fell had used anthracite in a nailery in 1788 and found it answered well for wrought nails. Instead of losing weight of the rods, the nails exceeded it, which was not the case in a charcoal furnace." This increase of weight is a very interesting record worthy of remembrance. And in connection it may be permitted to note other certificates of early date, tending to prove the superiority of anthracite as fuel, both in economy and comfort; points which, just now, 1891-2, seem to be clouded, if not in actual doubt, among consumers as well as producers, who seem disposed to sweep away our limited deposits, with inducements of low prices and reduced freights, as if scarcely worth the tolls charged upon its transportation to distant markets.

In 1815, February 24, Jacob B. Smith and Edmund Kinsey of Bucks county, Pa., certify: "We were induced to make trial of the Lehigh coal in our smith shops. We have used them about four months, and believe, at the price we paid, \$24 *per ton*, they are the most economical coals we could use. We find the weight on the fire, the only objection to them, is more than compensated by the intensity of the heat, and freedom from the corrosive quality and cinder to which all other kinds of coals are subject.

"JACOB B. SMITH, Newhope.  
"EDMUND KINSEY, Milton."

Mr. Kinsey further certifies, March 2, 1815, that "on a fair trial of the relative worth of the two kinds of coal, he could make with twenty-two (22) pounds of Lehigh eleven pairs of horse shoes, and that it required thirty-three (33) pounds of Richmond coal to make the same. Time about equal. The Lehigh coal was the most pleasant to work at."

Now for the argument against Jesse Fell. "During the Revolutionary War proprietary government sent Durham boats to Wyoming to load with coal at Mill Creek for forges at Carlisle." Dr. Thomas P. James of Philadelphia, writing for Hazard's Register of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, says: "That he visited the Lehigh region and has used the anthracite continuously ever since 1804."

Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, corresponding with Jacob Cist in 1803, certifies that he had used Lehigh coals in a closed stove, and in a fire-place that may be *closed* and *opened* at pleasure, *so constructed as to cause a brisk current of air to pass up through a small contracted grate*, on which they were laid. He adds: "But the furnace will require to be properly constructed, with a grate *contracted to a small space*, through which the air is to *pass up through the coals*, permitting *none to pass above them* into the flue of the chimney until they are well ignited."

Mr. Frederick Graff writes to Mr. Cist of burning Lehigh coals at the Pennsylvania Bank in 1804. "It must be observed a *draft is necessary* when first kindled. For the use of families the fire-place can be so constructed with a small expense as to have the draft required. May, 1805."

Thereupon the supposition is founded that Mr. Cist, having heard when a boy, his father talk with Col. Weiss about coal, was undoubtedly the first person to burn anthracite coal in our town. The letter of Oliver Evans, with its clear description of burning it in a stove or grate, accomplished the result.

Let me digress here just a little to quote from Charles Miner's sketch of the coal trade in 1850. Speaking then of the extraordinary development of the anthracite trade and his own experience, he refers to Mr. Cist and to Judge Fell's experiment. "I have thought that some facts in my possession relative to its commencement would be even now interesting to every intelligent reader. Thirty years hence,

when twenty millions tons a year are sent to market, these facts will be more eagerly sought for.

"In 1808 Judge Fell, after various experiments, succeeded in burning this coal in a common grate. For many years it had been in *familiar* use among the blacksmiths of the valley, but, for common fuel, until his experiment, I am not apprised that it had been thought of. A number of neighbors invited to his house a cold evening in the fall, were equally astonished and delighted to find a bright, glowing fire of anthracite of which our hills were full. Grates were in instant demand and as fast as they could be constructed Wilkes-Barré and the surrounding Townships were in the enjoyment of this unlooked for luxury.

"Four years passed on—the War of 1812 came, and the enemy's fleets blockading the Delaware—Virginia coal was excluded and Philadelphia suffered from want of it. Spending the evening with my excellent and intelligent friend, Jacob Cist, his grate glowing with the cheerful anthracite, he mentioned to me the Lehigh Coal Mines, the company that held them of which his father had been a member and had left him a share or two. This led to inquiries," &c. And to the association with Messrs. Cist & Robinson in the coal trade on the Lehigh."

To return to Mr. Kulp and his issue, again we quote:

"We do not believe that a blacksmith, as Mr. Fell was, would construct a grate of green saplings of hickory, and make the experiment of burning coal in it. A bar-iron grate would be so much easier to make and would prove more satisfactory. We are not foolish enough to think, with our knowledge of coal, that a quantity of dry wood placed under a grate of green hickory, and set on fire, would prove the experiment of burning coal in a grate. The experiment, it seems to us, would be to dry the green hickory, and *then to consume it* and leave the coal down without much ignition!" (Kulp, p. 26.)

But with our knowledge of coal the experiment of Judge Fell would not have been necessary, and it will not be fair to assume that our practical Historiographer, with his better knowledge of coal, now puts his kindling wood *under* the grate or stove when experimenting with coal fires. Usually clear and shrewd, his relations, deductions and suppositions in this case are mixed and evidently dehors the record, as there is not extract, quotation or evidence of any kind, that Jesse Fell so made his experiment with young trees (saplings!) for a grate and dry kindlings *under* them. But the testimony is clear, as Mr. Maxwell shows in his *Lectures on Coal*, that he did have a green hickory grate which he only needed for his experiment. (Maxwell, p. 31.)

Nor did Judge Fell claim priority in burning coal. He did try his experiment, not of the *combustibility* of *Anthracite*. Mr. Kulp shows that Mr. Fell understood that as early as 1788 and at his daily labor; but "would the common stone-coal of this valley burn in a grate in a *common fireplace in my house* without the trouble and expense described." This was the problem solved by Judge Fell. He was the first to prove that it would "make a *clearer and better* fire at less expense than wood. The whole record shows it, and Judge Fell's practical good sense was proven by his trial grate of green hickory, which was more abundant than bar-iron, needed *no welding* and *was no loss* if he failed.

This view of the case is strengthened by an incidental remark of another old Bucks county blacksmith, who called on Thanksgiving Day (1890) as I was wrestling with this problem. "*Iron* was scarcer than *hickory* which might be burned without loss." It was Benjamin Lear, whose name is familiar to many members. Mr. Lear is now over eighty-two (1892) years old and remembers the effects of Judge Fell's experiment in introducing our coal. He was visiting his children in the valley while gathering orders for hames

for heavy mine-harness, in the manufacture of which he has long been famous. He does his own farming in summer, at Hobbie, on the road over the mountain through Slocum to the Wapwallopen, and fashions the wood-work, and in winter lights his forge and irons his hames; as young apparently as when he used to come and pay his annual subscription for the *Record of the Times* twenty years ago.

That Mr. Miner did not report the experiment in his *Lucerne Federalist* in 1808, proves nothing. Mr. Fell labored in his shop, and his memorandum was a private one in a valued book, made while Mr. Miner was absent, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature then in session at Lancaster. Few at that day thought the matter important or wonderful.

But as Volney L. Maxwell, Esq., in his admirable Lecture on Mineral Coal, constituting the first official publication of this Society, quotes from *The Gleaner* at Wilkes-Barre, in 1813, an article from the pen of Charles Miner, it will be seen that he fully recognized the public spirit of his friend. Mr. Miner wrote: "The coal of Wyoming has already become an article of considerable traffic with the lower counties of Pennsylvania. Seven years ago it was thought of little value. It was then supposed that it could not be burned in an open grate. Our smiths used it, and for their use alone did we suppose it serviceable. About six years ago one of our most public spirited citizens made the experiment of using it in a grate, and succeeded to his most sanguine expectations."

So too the *Gleaner* did justice to our considerable traffic down the river.

It was in December, 1813, that Messrs. Miner, Cist and Robinson secured a lease of the Lehigh company's lands for ten years, the consideration being "the annual introduction to market of ten thousand bushels of coal for the benefit of the lessees." Is it likely, with the close social and

business relations between Mr. Cist and Mr. Miner, that credit would have been given to Mr. Fell for a success due to the efforts of Mr. Cist? To be sure Judge Fell and Mr. Miner were Federalists, but the first was an ardent Pennamite while the latter was a regular Yankee and claimant under Connecticut. And sometimes their interests clashed most decidedly.

The spirit of opposition ran high in 1803 when Judge Cooper, John Steele and William Wilson were commissioners in Wyoming under the Compromising Law of Pennsylvania, to certify claims under the Connecticut titles. Party lines were thrown aside, and the people chose Yankees of both parties—indicted under the Intrusion Laws—to the Legislature and county offices.

At the election Judge Fell tried to take from Mr. Miner the vote of a worthy and well disposed old man. Said the Judge: "never mind that young fellow, he hasn't been in the country long enough to know anything about its interests, and I, you know, am an old settler." "Yes," replied Mr. Miner, "and have followed many a Pennamite line." That was a double-pointed barb to the hearts of both.—"Ten elephants could not have stopped that vote for the Yankee." "Stop my paper, Charles!" cried the Judge, and turned away.

The mention of Judge Thomas Cooper, who is also referred to in our friend's paper of June 27, one of the earliest members of our Luzerne Bar and second on the list of our Presiding Judges, opens a fresh page and we follow the clue. A friend of Judge Cooper (both imported stock), a leader of old time democracy, and founder of "*The Republican Argus*," a once famous newspaper in Northumberland, Pa., where Judge Cooper resided, and later editor of a democratic newspaper in Philadelphia, had a present of a load of Lehigh coal (the Democratic party, you must know, was distinctly *Republican* before it fell from grace). The donor,

"a German mineralogist," clad in a suit of leather, had attended the Legislature 1810-11, to secure a charter for the mining company. The editor was John Binns, in whose book entitled "Recollections of a Lifetime," written by himself, is a chapter on Pennsylvania coal; very amusing. Hear Alderman Binns' experiment:

"Before he left the mines he sent me at Philadelphia, a wagon load of coal, in the hope that I would, in my newspaper, give it some celebrity; which in truth I was well disposed to do. To enable me to do so, I paid a stove-maker fifty dollars for a semi-circular sheet iron stove, and had it put up in my private office, in order to burn that coal. A sufficiency of charcoal, it was thought, was put into the stove, and the coal, which was in pretty large lumps, laid on the red-hot charcoal. To assist ignition we drew and kept together the circular sheet iron stove doors. It was a cold morning; there were some half dozen friends watching the experiment, but alas! and alackaday! after some hours, and the consumption of much charcoal, the *stove coal would not burn*. All it would do was to look red like stones in a well heated lime kiln. When taken out at night the coals were, to all appearance, as large as when cast into the stove. Whatever was the cause, such was the result of the first attempt to burn Lehi coal in Philadelphia, where, since that time, millions of tons of it have been welcomed and consumed."

The first experiment in Philadelphia was many years after that of Judge Fell, in Wilkes-Barré, of which Alderman Binns had not heard; nor of Mr. Evans, nor Mr. Graff; and a member of Assembly from Schuylkill, when the charter was applied for, said that "Although they had *black stones* in the county, *they would not burn*."

Something more than ten years ago the writer was requested to prepare a chapter on "THE COAL TRADE" for an illustrated and comprehensive History of the counties of

Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming, comprised in Luzerne as I first knew it, and of which I am proud to be native.\* The task was accepted and undertaken in good faith, at considerable expense of money, time, and wear of eyesight, without fee or promise of reward.

On referring to Chapter Ten of this History will be found every important fact recorded, bearing on this issue, "Cist versus Fell," an issue, I beg to repeat, which had no existence during the lives of those worthy gentlemen, and the general issue had passed from mind. It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to find a *summing up* as to the experiment, made very much in accord with my feelings while reading the denial of credit to Mr. Fell: "These experiments are sufficiently authenticated to pass into history; and it will be biting-a-file to attempt to deprive Daniel Gore and Jesse Fell of the credit and honor so long and so freely accorded by neighbors who knew them best and who, full often no doubt, made their glasses of flip foam with pokers heated red hot between the bars of that original iron-grate before which they toasted feet and fingers during the cold winters of these back woods."

The generous friend who furnished Alderman Binns material for his first experiment with coal was George F. A. Hauto, whom Richard Richardson, in memoir of his father-in-law, Joseph White, calls a very shrewd man. His history in this connection will be found very interesting in that of the "Three Counties," of which I beg to say a few words more in closing. An important, but often neglected function of an Historical Society, after gathering facts constituting true history, should be born in mind: *to keep the ground structure in repair.* All members of the Society should exercise a constant care over points of history coming within their sphere of action or reading. In recurring

\* "History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, Pa., with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of some of their prominent men and Pioneers. N. Y. 1880."

to pages of these three counties, corrections will be in order, more especially in proper names, and they should be made in every copy. On page 71 near the top, Josiah White is called Joshua and on line 16, and page 75, on line 15. On page 84, our old friend H. B. Hillman is only Hill. Next page Joseph J. Albright is called John. Josiah White, H. B. Hillman and Joseph J. Albright, should not be miscalled in this community. The Sintons (p. 197) are miscalled by dotting the 'n.' Make corrections promptly wherever you find a book, while memory is fresh.

This History of the Three Counties may prove an important link in future history along the Susquehanna. The men who got it up may have been speculative and mercenary, instead of charitable; in doing my duty I never paused to inquire, but I hazard the opinion that the illustrations alone will soon have a value not to be estimated in current coin. A few added likenesses and sketches, most unaccountably omitted, and I should hesitate to exchange my copy for a coal mine. Like the excellent History of Susquehanna County, by Miss Emily E. Blackman, made so attractive by the reproduction of kindly faces of early settlers, the work will be treasured in old homesteads in every section of the territory.

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LETTER FROM JESSE FELL, ESQ., DESCRIBING HIS FIRST  
EXPERIMENT IN BURNING COAL FOR DOMESTIC USE.

(Reprinted from Volume II, Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

*Wilkesbarre, December 1st, 1826.*

ESTEEMED COUSIN:

When I saw thee last, I believe I promised to write to thee and give thee some data about the first discovery and use of the stone-coal, in our valley. (I call it stone-coal because every body knows what is meant by that name.)

The late Judge Gore, in his lifetime, informed me, that he and his brother, the late Captain Daniel Gore (both being blacksmiths), were the first that discovered and used

this coal in their blacksmith's fires, and found it to answer their purpose well. This was before the Revolutionary war, and as near as I can recollect information, about the year 1770, or 1771, and it has been in use ever since, by the blacksmiths of the place.

In the year 1778, I used it in nailery, and found it to be profitable in that business. The nails made with it, would neat the weight of the rods, and frequently a balance over. But it was the opinion of those that worked it in their furnaces, that it would not do for fuel, because when a small parcel was left on their fires and not blown, it would go out. Notwithstanding this opinion prevailed, I had, for some time, entertained the idea that if a sufficient body of it was ignited it would burn. Accordingly in the month of February, 1808, I procured a grate, made of small iron rods, ten inches in depth and ten inches in height, and set it up in my common-room fire-place, and on first lighting it, found it to burn excellently well. This was the first successful attempt to burn *our* stone-coal in a grate, so far as my knowledge extends. On its being put in operation, my neighbors flocked to see the novelty; but many would not believe the fact until convinced by ocular demonstration. Such was the effect of this pleasing discovery, that in a few days there were a number of grates put in operation. This brought the stone-coal into popular notice. I need not mention the many uses to which it may be applied, as you, who are in the coal concern, have the means of knowing its value.

I find we have various qualities of coal, but our best specimens are said to be superior to any yet known, and we have it in sufficient quantity to supply the world. Here it is—but the best way of getting it to market is yet to be discovered.

The market at present is down the Susquehanna River, but great improvements must be made in the river ere it can be a safe and sure conveyance. Looking forward, Wilkes-barre is but about eleven miles from Lehigh below the junction of all the creeks you pass, from the Pokono to Wilkes-barre mountain. This, I suppose, is known, and I believe the principal transport of our coal will, in time, pass that way and down the Lehigh; but this I do not expect to live to see.

Jonathan Fell.

I am, thy affectionate cousin,  
JESSE FELL.

## REMINISCENCES OF EARLY WILKES-BARRÉ.

BY

SAMUEL H. LYNCH, ESQ.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OCT. 18, 1901.

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This is said to be a world of change, and the saying admits of no argument, and yet we have the hills and mountains and our beautiful river, which have a familiar look to those who remember them as far back as 1830. Still, even the face of nature *has* changed, and the only nature that remains the same is *human* nature, particularly the outcrop, by which we follow the different veins as we do of the coal formation. Among the many changes that have taken place is the general use of steam, as the writer looks back to the day when he remembers crossing the Delaware river at Philadelphia in a ferryboat propelled by *horse* power, and when vessels were mostly moved by the winds in the ocean. When *whale* oil was used for light, assisted by tallow dips. The use of the astral lamp in which lard oil was burned was considered a great improvement on the former. At a time when all our coal was in great lumps, which were broken up by an old axe which had seen better days, and the boys were the coal breakers. When our coal hobs were built of wood, home-made, or any empty nail keg was made to serve the purpose. When every house hoisted the water from a well by a windlass and crank, showing that there were "*cranks*" as far back as 1830. The water from these wells was of various quality, mostly too hard for Monday's wash day, to obviate which, barrels and hogsheads were used to catch the rain water from the roofs; also utilized to raise mosquitoes until old enough to raise themselves by transformation.

Our town limits were between North and South streets in one direction and "Back street" (Canal), and River street in the other. Northampton street was the outlet to Philadelphia and New York, via "Conners' Hill," "Spring House," "Bear Creek," "Pocono," "Wind Gap," "Easton," etc., by four-horse coaches, capable of carrying nine passengers inside and an extra one on the seat alongside of George Root or Jeff. Swainbank, the famous drivers of that day.

The hills just east of town have been denuded of the charming Oak woods, and where now streets are laid out and fine residences are built was, from a line east from South street and the foot of the hills, covered with what was then called "Ross Woods," running over the hill to what is now the "Empire Mines." In this woods, when a boy, I have caught flying squirrels, and shot, on one occasion, a large owl, and wild pigeons for many a pot-pie. It was a delightful place in which to roam on a warm summer day. By the way, what has become of the pigeons which in the spring and fall of the olden time were in such large flocks, stretching often, in extent, across our valley from one mountain to the other, thousands not to say millions of them, and now and for several years there is not *one* to be seen anywhere. Can anyone tell?

The ground below South street was farm land. Daniel White's wheelwright shop, on the lower side of South street, faced directly up Franklin street, his house was just to the right of his shop. There were a few houses on Main street some distance down, particularly the "Dana house," in front of which, in the road, was a large Oak tree, from which the races started, frequent in those days between "Porter's Colt," ridden by "Bart. Wolle" (the post and rail fence from this Oak tree to South street, three-fourths of a mile, was the place where the lookers on were seated to view the races between the colt) and any other horses that dared to compete with him, "Black Hawk" being one of them. These

races took place in the summer, when the road was dry, as at other times the mud was hub-deep and wagons sometimes had to be pried up with levers to get them started when stalled in the mire. At the corner of Academy street and Carey avenue there was an old house of one story in which the Keck family lived, and where Henry, the son, shot and killed his father; he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree by the jury, before Judge Scott. Shultz was governor of the state and pardoned Keck, which so enraged the people that they hung Governor Shultz in effigy on the Public Square.

The only coal mined in the valley for shipment was from the Butler mines, afterwards Baltimore Coal Company, in lump, which was hauled in wagons to the river bank just above Union street, and piled there to await a rise in the river. Then it was loaded in arks and started for a market, and wrecked frequently on the way in the "Conewango Falls" below Columbia, Pa.

The customs and habits of the people have also changed greatly since that day. The population was about 1,200, and we seldom met strangers or those we did not know at least by sight. Houses were of frame, two stories in height, and the style of living much plainer than now. "Bootblacks" were unknown, and seldom were boots and shoes seen with a shine on them, except on the Sabbath with church goers. People ate with a knife and fork, the knife plain steel or iron with a bone or horn handle, and two tined iron forks, and some people were *fat* notwithstanding. This fact brings to mind a foot race across the river bridge, on one occasion, between two of the most corpulent of that day, in which one of the two was unfortunate in falling upon his swell front, and rocking like a rocking chair until he was assisted to rise, and of course lost the race.

At the present site of the "Sterling Hotel" there was a tavern kept by a very fat old fellow named Richardson, and

it was said that in the summer he lived in the cellar of his house to prevent his running to grease. I don't vouch for the truth of this story, but that was common talk in those days. On the east side of the town there was a *large swamp*, extending from what is now South Wilkes-Barré to North street, and from the base of the hill to Canal street. This street took its name from the canal after the canal was built, early in the thirties (previous to that time it was called "Back street"), the name following even around into and through Union street. Washington street was not laid out or opened until some years afterwards, and in its course ran through the old burying ground on its western side.

There were no pavements in those days ; coal ashes were used to improve the walks, and many people dumped all their coal ashes on the sidewalks or street, whichever was most convenient, and when they wanted a crossing from one side to the other they made it of coal ashes, which had to be frequently renewed as the mud swallowed it up. I remember very well crawling sideways along the rails of Isaac Bowman's garden fence, on Market street, near the square, to keep out of the mire when on my way to the Academy school. There were no lights in the streets of a public character. All the light pedestrians had on the business streets at night came from the stores up to 9 o'clock P. M., when they usually were closed. Of course, the old punctured tin lanterns were in use to enlighten the path of those persons who were fortunate enough to possess one

Most of the houses had gardens attached, which added much to the comfort of the residents, giving them fresh vegetables during the summer. Unfortunately, cows were in general use, and would often walk into these gardens and help themselves ; and many of these cows, by practice, would open the gates with their horns, as they were allowed the largest liberty in roaming about at their own sweet will, the river common being their pasture ground. "Old Michael"

was the only hindrance they had, as servitor of the peace, and woe to the bovines that trespassed in the churchyards committed to his care, although, sometimes his "whoa!" "whoa!" made them laugh in their sleeves, if they had any, and gave the old fellow a lively chase, around and around the church. They would pass the open gate. Like Gilpin's horse, they had no inclination to tarry, or to go out the gate into the street, as he wanted them to do. Finally, the old man built a pen or pound on the river bank near his residence in the Arndt store, opposite Mr. Darling's house, and the worthy borough council took the matter in hand and passed an ordinance authorizing Michael, in his official capacity as "high constable," to empound all stray cattle found roaming the streets. In performing this duty he also took in drunken men in his wheelbarrow, and dumped them among the pigs, cows, etc., to sleep off their drunken stupor.

"Michael" had, also, a hay scale at his abode, the only one in the town and, as the manner of weighing was very primitive, it may be well to try and describe it. Chains were let down from the "overshoot" at the roof of the old store house, which were attached to the wagon, and the whole load of hay and wagon was lifted clear of the ground and the gross weight taken on a large steelyard inside the building, the wagon, after unloading, returning and being weighed in the same way, thus getting the net weight of the hay. For this service "Michael" charged ten cents. While we are at the "Arndt" store house, upon the outer edge of the river bank, we are reminded that "Arndt's Tavern," as it was called, stood directly opposite, upon the present site of the Darling residence.

This man John P. Arndt was an active, stirring business man, as he, previous to the time of which we are writing, kept a store as well as a house of entertainment. The French refugees stopped at his house. The store was attached to the tavern on the upper or northerly side. At one time he

actually built a sloop of 12 tons, on the river side, and successfully launched it in 1803. It was named the "John Franklin," and reached tide water in safety, which so encouraged the people that they formed a stock company and our river common was to be a great ship yard. The first ship was built and in April, 1812, was launched and christened "The Luzerne, of Wilkes-Barré," Captain, Chapman; a man named Mack was the builder. She was wrecked and destroyed in the falls of the Conawago, near Middletown, and thus ended the *first and last lesson* in ship building at the time of which we write, 1830. Thomas Morgan was proprietor of the Arndt house, as Mr. Arndt had removed from this place, where his enterprises had so signally failed, and Mr. Morgan kept the store-house; he also was engaged in the milling business, in the mill just below town, called "Petty's Mill."

It was the custom at that time to send a messenger to awake the passengers travelling by stage, as the stage started in the early morning hours. The post office was in a small building on Market street, near where "Ben Dilley's" place now stands, and Andrew Beaumont was the post master. After driving there and getting the mail bags, the passengers would be called for at the different houses about town, their trunks piled in the boot, and secured by a leather cover, securely strapped down, and then away out Northampton street for a long two days' drive over the mountains to Philadelphia and New York. The first change from this route was over the Hazleton road to Pottsville, where, after staying over night and taking the Philadelphia & Pottsville railroad, you would get into Philadelphia early in the afternoon. The next change was via Tamaqua, where you had dinner, thence by way of the little Schuylkill railroad to Port Clinton and thence via the Philadelphia & Pottsville railroad to Philadelphia, going through in one day, which was considered a great improvement.

The Lehigh Navigation Co. made their railway connection between White Haven and Wilkes-Barré, via the "inclined planes," in 1843, the depot being at South street, and passengers could take the car there, drawn by horse-power to the foot of the planes, thence by steam power to the "slack water" at White Haven, and so on by packet boat to Mauch Chunk. The opening of this road of twenty miles was attended with a great celebration. The cannon was fired and the people gathered in crowds to see and partake of this first ride, by rail, out of our valley. The writer was one of the number who went over the route at the first opening of the same. The "Wyoming Band," under Professor George S. Tutton, made the music on the occasion.

The stores at that time kept a general stock of all kinds of goods necessary for use: dry goods, groceries, hardware, queens-ware, etc. Cloth was purchased for coats, trousers, vests, etc., and all the trimmings taken to the tailors and made up. Dresses for the ladies in the same way, and all goods sold were expected to be carried away by the purchaser, whether potatoes, oats, corn, clover seed, molasses, vinegar, or finer goods. On one occasion a young man purchased a ham and asked the clerk if it could be sent to his house. The proprietor of the store, the *wealthiest* man in the place, hearing his request, answered quickly, "Yes, sir," and at once taking it up followed the young man to his residence and deposited it in the kitchen, a lesson not soon forgotten by the dude. Salt and plaster came down the river in arks and were also sold by the merchants; money was not plentiful and most of the business was barter or exchange, the farmers bringing their produce and trading it out at the stores. The clerks were at their work as soon as it was light, took down the shutters, swept out and had everything in order before the manager arrived.

During the day, very often, a farmer would drive up with a load of wheat, rye, or corn, in bags of three bushels each,

and if a bargain was struck, the clerk would take down the store-house key and proceed with the wagon to the store-house, and carry on his shoulders the bags of grain into the building and often upstairs into the second story and deposit the load into the bins prepared for that purpose. The stores were open until "Old Michael" rang the bell of the "Old Ship Zion," on the Public Square, which was the signal for closing stores, provided there were no customers at that hour, nine o'clock p. m. Then the shutters were adjusted to the doors and windows and everything made snug for the night. At the ringing of this curfew people timed their visits and retired, as it was the signal of shutting up. After ringing the bell, Michael, faithfully for many years, tolled the day of the month for fear people might forget it, and maybe have their notes *protested* the next day.

It is difficult to think or write of this time, in the years gone bye, without "Old Michael" being the principal character in it, as he certainly was. Never idle, always going about doing good to some one, without hope of pay or reward. He took the town under his care and took good care of it, too. A very little man with a great *big heart*. If he saw a picket loose, or torn off a fence, he would bring his hammer and nails and repair the breach; with his snow-plough, made by himself, and a horse borrowed of some one, he would clear the sidewalks of the deep snow, more common in those days than now, before most people were up in the morning. He faithfully rang the bell on the old church on the Square for schools during the week, at 9 o'clock and 2 o'clock, and for the churches on Sunday, and the curfew at 9 o'clock at night, as before mentioned. He had charge of the churches, as sexton, and took care of the boys in the galleries. He buried the dead, that is, he prepared the grave, tolled the bell, by a substitute, stood bye during the burial, dropped the symbol of "dust to dust," "ashes to ashes," at the proper moment, and when the bye-

standers filled in the grave to a proper amount, I can still hear the old man say : "Dis vill do, shentlemen," and finish the work after the funeral cortège was gone. While on this subject of the burial of the dead, we may say that we had no "hearse" in those days, and the funeral procession walked to the old burial ground, the dead being carried on a bier by relays of carriers.

The Public Square was occupied by four buildings : The Church, with its symmetrical spire, on the westerly side of Main street, facing down that street ; the Court House, opposite, facing Main street ; the Fire Proof or County Building, of stone, on the easterly corner of Main and Market streets, and the Academy, opposite, on the northerly corner of Market street and Main, both of which passed through the Square, the only obstruction being the market house to the west of the meeting house, and Academy partially, at least, encroaching on Market street.

The "town pump" was also on Market street, east of the market house. This pump was intended to supply water to the "Davy Crockett" hand engine in cases of fire near by. It was usual, in cases of fire, to form two lines of people to the nearest well, and pass water to the engine and return the empty buckets, pails, etc., supplied by the families near at hand. Women, as well as men, turned out and filled these lines, usually—though not always—on the empty bucket side. The engine was a very small affair, the men standing on the ground, on either side, while working it. A larger one was purchased after a time, a second-hand one, called the "Reliance," built by Pat. Lyon, of Philadelphia, a celebrated builder of fire engines. It was a heavy affair, and was manned by eight men at each side, with relays very frequent—by amateurs, as there was no regular fire organization, and as there were no horses, anybody and everybody could man the ropes to and from the fire.

The newspapers of that day were small, compared with

those of the present day, but were ably edited by men of intelligence. The *Wyoming Herald* had for its editors Steuben Butler and Asher Miner. Its motto was: "He comes the herald of a noisy world. News from all nations." It was published in a small building, on the corner of Franklin and Northampton streets, where the house of Doctor Guthrie now stands, on a "Ramage Press," worked by hand. The ink taken from a flat stone, by buffers, supplied the type form on the press. After printing one-half of the sheet, the types were distributed, and the other half set up and printed. The other papers at that time were the *Susquehanna Democrat* and the *Wyoming Republican*; the editor of the former, Samuel R. Maffett, and of the latter (published in Kingston, Pa.) Sharp D. Lewis. These papers changed hands frequently, as well as the political faith of the editors, as the papers were purchased, sometimes by one party, sometimes by another—Federalists, Republicans, Democratic, Anti-Masonic, etc., etc. The papers were *weekly*, in more senses than one, and subscriptions were paid in country produce, as far as possible, if paid at all, with very little cash. One of these editors put a notice in his paper that he intended to send a boat up the river to collect his subscriptions, and that the potatoes, butter, eggs, hay, straw, &c., should be ready when the boat arrived. This, of course, was sarcasm. The work on the papers, for the diffusion of knowledge, which was gathered slowly and in small amounts, was all done by hard, manual labor; as the type was all set by hand, the ink was applied by hand, and the "lever press" worked by hand, and there was no evidence that the editors ever were known to get rich as the fruits of their labor.

The only churches were the church on the Square, which was only completed, after many years of hard struggle, in 1812, and the Episcopal church. Preaching was kept up in private dwellings until 1791, when the log court house was erected on the Public Square, where the public worship was

conducted for many years by Rev. Jacob Johnson. This church on the Square was, of course, the united efforts of people of all the different denominations and no denomination, consequently, was occupied by them as they could find the opportunity, which finally resulted in a strife between them as to who had the right to occupy it. The war became at length so severe for possession that the two principal contestants, the Methodists and the Congregationalists, came to a parley, and the latter sold their claim, by the advice of Rev. Nicholas Murray, and left the place where they could never agree. After worshipping in the old academy for a time, they procured a lot where the Osterhout Library now stands and built a frame church of the Corinthian style of architecture. John Darkin was the architect and builder; he was from Norwich, England, bringing his family here in 1830 and occupying the house, now the residence of Dr. G. T. Matlack, on Northampton street. His family consisted of his wife, a very refined, lovely woman, and five boys: Edward, John, Horace, Thomas and Charles. Mr. Darkin was sadly unfortunate. His wife died shortly after reaching here, the frame of the church collapsed as they were about placing the roof-timbers, and the whole structure went down, with the carpenters upon it, into the cellar, and some of them were badly hurt, but none killed. The trustees of the church took the building out of Mr. Darkin's hands and gave the contract to others. This, together with the loss of his wife, broke the last straw, and the old man's only anxiety was to get back to England, which he and his family did, leaving the mother buried in the old burying-ground on Market street.

In 1881, anxious to learn something of these friends of my youth, I wrote a letter and mailed it, directed to the Darkens at Norfolk, England. The result of my effort is well told in the following article from *The Colchester Chronicle*, Colchester, England, November 15, 1881:

## FROM AMERICA TO COLCHESTER.

LETTER WRITING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—SINGULAR REVIVAL OF  
AN OLD FRIENDSHIP.

"Some time ago Mr. Horace Darkin, architect, of Colchester, received a letter dated from Wilkes-Barré, Pa., United States of America, addressed to 'John, Thomas, and Horace Darkin, Norwich, Norfolk, England.' The letter was as follows:—'My dear friends,—I am 'drawing a bow at a venture' to write after so many long years, since last we met, with any hopes of a response, but as we grow in years we find our thoughts are going backwards to the days when we were boys, and we wonder if they are all alive with whom we enjoyed so many happy hours. Where is 'John,' 'Horace,' 'Thomas' Darkin? We do not ask for their kind father, for we know, in the order of events, he like our own must have passed away; for we—that is, those of us who are living—are now older or as old as they, when we were 'boys together.' The changes are greater here than with you, but there are still some of the old landmarks left, among which is the old house where you lived some 50 years ago. The old graveyard where your mother was buried was vacated, and the bodies removed to a new cemetery. I attended to the removal of your mother, and had her remains re-interred in our new cemetery, and the stone replaced at the head of her grave. It is a beautiful spot, out of the way of all future disturbance. I hope if this finds any of you, you will not fail to answer it at once, and let me know where you are and how you are. As this is an experiment it must necessarily be brief, but I would be much pleased to hear from you and make my next much more interesting. I hope you may be all alive and well. Your old friend and playmate of 50 years ago. To the Darkin boys, all or any of them.' His letter, forwarded from Norwich to Colchester, duly reached Mr. Darkin's hands. His delight at the contents was somewhat damped by the omission of the name of his correspondent. A half a century's absence does not usually improve one's recollection of the handwriting of a playmate of boyhood, especially as a boy's circle of friends is somewhat unlimited. Mr. Darkin, however, feeling grateful for the kindness bestowed on his mother's grave, by his anonymous friend, de-

termined to leave no stone unturned to place himself in communication with him, so following the example of his old playmate, he also drew a bow at venture, wrote a reply, and was careful to put his name and address. This letter was directed "To my old Friend and Playmate of 50 years ago, who kindly superintended the re-interment of the remains of Frances Darkin in the new Cemetery at Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania, United States of America." This remarkable superscription excited much speculation among the officials at the Post Office, at Wilkes-Barré, as may be imagined, and it soon became the talk of the town. Eventually it got into the "Chit-Chat" column of the local paper, and meeting the eyes of Mr. Darkin's old friend and playmate, brought to his recollection the fact that in "drawing his bow at a venture," he had omitted to say who shot the arrow. He went to the Post-office, claimed the letter, and was pleased to find that he was able to enter into a correspondence with an old friend. This correspondence is of an interesting character, as showing the cordial feeling entertained by Americans towards the Mother Country. The writer says:—"This place has changed very much since the war of the rebellion, and is now a chartered city of over 20,000; not very large for an English city you may think, but when you lived here it was a place of five or six hundred. We have now nine banks and as many churches, and there are a great many handsome buildings. Our valley is still celebrated for its beauty, although it is filled with coal works on both sides of the river. There are railroads running in all directions to the seaboard, so that if you were going to New York, as you were the last time I saw you, you would not have to climb the mountain on foot, but would take the street cars or coach to the station. We know every morning what takes place in England and all over the world the day previous, and we talk to each other through the telephone at places within a radius of 20 miles. This country was never more prosperous than it is now, but the terrible shock occasioned by the death of our President by the hands of a dastardly and cowardly assassin has been felt from one end of the land to the other. Every building of a public character and very many of the private houses, were and are still (September 30, 1881, is the date of this) draped in black, and the mourn-

ing has been genuine and far spread. From every land came a sympathy hearty and sincere, and your motherly and great hearted Queen has endeared herself more closely in the hearts of our people by her expressions of sympathy and love for the stricken widow, mother, and children of the President. Do you know the Americans love Victoria, and always speak of her with the greatest respect and affection? And she is a true and noble woman."

To return again to our recollections of Early Wilkes-Barré.

There were, in 1830, four brick buildings in the town: The Hollenback house and store at Market and River streets; The Slocum house on the Square, and the Perry house at Main and Northampton streets—the two latter still standing—and the Allen Jack building on Main street, where "Froenthal building" now is. Poor Allen Jack, an Irishman, lost his life by falling from this building of two stories, while it was in course of erection. He was a merchant, and occupied a building just opposite. The post office was in the "Allen Jack building," in 1832, W. S. Ross, post master. It was removed in 1835, to the shop of Daniel Collings, north side of Public Square, Mr. Collings being the post master.

In the olden times, the circus and the menagarie were separate shows, and not combined, as now. The first "animal show," within the recollection of the writer, was in the lot now occupied by the Laning building on Franklin street, next to Anhiser alley. In the barn-yard of the "Chrystal tavern," on Main street, where the Chrystal block now is, was a circus, where a celebrated bare back rider, named Stickney, and a young rider, the admiration of the boys of that time, named Walter Ayman, were the chief attractions. The river common below Northampton street was the principal ground on which these shows were afterwards held, for several years. This ground was also the manoeuvering ground for the military, and general training day in May, where the "Wyoming Blues," uniformed in white pants and blue coats,

and all kinds of hats (civilian suits), and the other companies from Plymouth, Kingston, etc., comprising the regiment, paraded. Under the old militia law, all males of age, under forty-five years, were obliged to turn out, once a year, or pay a fine of one dollar. This was called the "Hayfoot and Strawfoot brigade," and every *soldier* was armed with a cane, broomstick, old gun or musket, umbrella, or whatever was the most convenient, and not uniformed, but a "rag-tag and bobtail" party, bent on saving their fine, whether their country was saved or not. Lawyers, doctors, scavengers, and all the varieties of human kind, made a motley assemblage, out for a big spree, with a fife and drum and the flag of the Union leading, under an improvised captain, generally the worst looking specimen of the party.

The Wyoming Bank was chartered in 1829, with a capital of \$150,000, which has never been increased since that time. It began business in a two-story frame building on Franklin street, on the lot now occupied by Dr. L. I. Shoemaker. The house was also the residence of the cashier and his family. The parlor was the banking room. A plain counter and plain desks, as open to the public as a store counter, no cage or protection about it of any kind. The vault was of brick, with a door of boiler iron, and a common tumbler lock. The dining room and table were used in discount days by the directors, on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock, as now. The officers were Benjamin Dorrance, president; Edward Lynch, cashier; and Steuben Butler, clerk. The directors were Benjamin Dorrance, William S. Ross, John N. Conyngham, George M. Hollenback, O. Collins, Ziba Bennett, William Swetland, H. Gaylord, James Nesbitt, Steuben Butler, Abraham Thomas and Miller Horton. Mr. Dorrance served as president until 1832, when he resigned and G. M. Hollenback was elected and served until his death, November 1, 1866. William S. Ross elected and served until his death, June 11, 1868. Honorable Ziba Bennett,

elected and served until his resignation, in May, 1878 ; succeeded by Colonel Charles Dorrance, until his death, in January, 1892, when George S. Bennett was elected and still holds the office. A branch bank of the Philadelphia Bank was organized in 1810, in the "Ulp Building," on River street, near Northampton, and continued business until 1820. After draining the country of specie they shipped it to the bank in Philadelphia. Ebenezer Bowman was president, and John Bettle, cashier. Another bank was incorporated in 1816, called the Susquehanna Bank, Joseph Sinton, president, but hard times prevented its opening its doors to the public. The Wyoming Bank was removed to River street, adjoining the Hollenback residence in the thirties, and on March 17, 1861, to its present home, on the site of the old Sinton store, corner of Market and Franklin streets.

The old landmark of the olden time "Sinton's store" has a history, and a perfect representation of the same may be seen in the Historical rooms. Jacob and Joseph Sinton were the owners, and served the people for many years with goods, served out with the strictest honesty. As, at that time, the old Spanish currency of sixpences, shillings, quarters, etc., was in use, a sixpence being six and a *quarter* cents, and a shilling twelve and *a-half* cents. These honest Quakers made change with pins, cigars, &c., to see that everyone got the honest change, to a quarter of a cent; they would give ladies their half cents in pins or needles, and the men in "half Spanish cigars," two for a cent, or gun flints, perhaps, if they wanted any. In measuring molasses, in the summer, they used a long, wooden knife, made from a shingle, to scrape the tin measure. In winter, when molasses was stiff and not disposed to run, they would tell the customer to come back in half an hour, giving sufficient time for the molasses to make its way through the funnel into the jug or other receptacle, being placed by the stove in the meantime, and then never failing to scrape the meas-

ure into the funnel and thus see that none was left behind. The house in which they lived was near by, about where Butler's Book store was, on Market street; a double frame house, close to the street, and their garden extended from there to the alley, towards the river, surrounded by a high board fence. In front was a row of Lombardy Poplar trees, at the outer edge of the sidewalk. This story of their extreme honesty reminds me of a funny incident that is said to have happened at another store, where two brothers, John and Jacob, were in business. John had gone to dinner, a customer with a jug called for a quart of vinegar and Jacob went down into the cellar to draw it and called up to the customer that his jug didn't hold a quart. "Never mind," was the reply, "wait till John comes, he can get it in, he never failed yet." No doubt there were other honest merchants in the town, but none so *extreme* in their honesty, so far as I can recollect; and, of course, it had an effect on their customers, as children could be sent on errands, to get any small articles, with perfect confidence that they would be honestly served.

It has been said that fashion repeats itself, and, no doubt, some fashions do; but how many of the present generation have ever seen a "calash," or know what it means, although it was very much in use back in the thirties, and a very convenient, handy and handsome article of head dress of the ladies? It was light in weight, and when the fair sex had their hair dressed, to go a visiting, this "calash" was usually worn to prevent any disarrangement of the same. It was made of a thin material, barege, or something akin to it, sometimes green, sometimes blue, over light hoops, and could be thrown back or brought forward like a buggy or gig top, being tied under the chin. When thrown forward, the face of the wearer could only be seen from a front view. The dress of the man was generally a frock coat, or a swallow tail, with the collar stiff with padding, coming well up

under the ears, a large, black silk handkerchief folded neatly and passing round the neck twice and tied in front in a bow knot. It was the fashion to have this handkerchief come out in front, to the end of the chin, and well up under the ears, shirt collars sometimes just showing their points of white above, and very often no collar at all. The ruffle shirt was occasionally seen on men of style. Boots were in general use, and trousers were sometimes worn with straps under the foot, the trousers varying in width, sometimes very wide, at others very tight, as the changes in fashion dictated. Boys' clothing was generally made with tucks at the bottom of the trousers, which were let down as the youngsters grew in stature. There was no ready made clothing in those days; the goods for these were purchased at the stores, together with all the trimmings, and made up at the tailors, or by the family or seamstresses. Hats were usually of fur, or silk, and were of the high order, white or black. Boys and men, too, wore *caps* much more than now, and common straw hats in summer. A linen blouse with a shirt waist and large sleeves, buttoned at the waist, was quite the rage among the young men at one time for summer wear, and that is one of the styles, like the "calash" of the ladies, that has never returned, since that day. For a correct idea of the ladies' dress, of that time, the writer would respectfully refer the curious to the fashion plates of that date, as he feels himself altogether inadequate to describe it. As the present dress of the ladies is indescribable, how much more so that of half a century ago.

## ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

HON. STANLEY WOODWARD.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, FEB. 11, 1902.

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*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is forty-four years old to-night. It was born in the old Fell tavern, in the same room where, fifty years before, Judge Fell had first burned anthracite coal in a common grate. To commemorate that event, a number of citizens came together, and, without an intention of doing anything more than that, held a meeting, which proved to be the forerunner of this most beneficent and useful enterprise. Nearly all the participants in that meeting have passed away, but the result of their proceeding remains, and will remain, incorporated in this noble institution, for centuries yet to come.

The history of the Society has been so frequently traced that I can add nothing in reference to it which would not tax your patience. The wealth of its deposits, in the several departments of which it consists, is made evident by the exhibits which are spread out to view, and which illustrate its mission and its progress. Besides this, we have the exhaustive and valuable annual reports of our various officers, especially those prepared by our indefatigable and thorough-going executive officer, the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, which have given the members of the Society, as well as the world at large, full information of what we possess and what we are trying to do.

It has occurred to me, that in view of our very fine numismatic collection of the coins of the world, numbering, in all, about five thousand specimens, it might be worth our while to consider, for a few minutes, the subject of coins and coinage, as illustrated in part of our own cabinet, which contains,

among others, more than three hundred pieces of Roman brass and bronze coins, taken from the ruins of Herculaneum, in 1848, and which, when found, had been buried for 1769 years. I make special mention of this particular group, because it is said to be one of the most complete and valuable collection of Roman coins in this country.

The first money of Greece and Rome was made of bronze. Pieces were reduced to something like a uniform weight. Then came the *aes signatum*, the bronze with a stamp. These stamps were sometimes of a divinity worshipped at Rome, as Jupiter or Neptune; sometimes of a head or figure representing a particular country or town; sometimes of an allegorical personage, representing some particular quality or virtue; sometimes of historical places commemorating a siege or battle, on land or sea; sometimes the achievements of a house or family, resembling, in this respect, what are known as medals rather than money.

The earliest coins, of which we have any authentic knowledge, are those of Greece, issued in the 7th century, before the Christian era. A few centuries later coinage seems to have assumed a new function. Coins became not only a medium of exchange and a measure of values, but also served, with their inscriptions and decorations, to fix the foundations of much of our historical knowledge. The first portraits of famous kings and great commanders are found upon the ancient coins. There were no painted portraits for several centuries after the coins of Greece had furnished the world with heads of the great personages who had illustrated her history. The power and energy of Alexander, and the cruel ferocity of Nero, are printed indelibly on the ancient coinage, long before they are painted on canvas or spread before us on the pages of history. The mythologies of these early people are preserved upon their coins which generally have upon one side an imperial portrait, accompanied on the obverse by a mythological type of some kind,

and these have afforded an opportunity to re-construct and explain the whole system of the Grecian mythology.

Sculpture was the first of the arts known to the ancients. The coinage of Greece was largely devoted to copying upon her coins the finest specimens of this noble art, and in this way the memory of many lost statues has been preserved. It is said, by an author of repute, that "the designs of the ancient coins of Greece afford admirable examples of that skill by which her sculptors attained their great renown. The excellence of the designs of very many Greek coins, struck during the period of the best art, is indeed so great, that, were it not for their smallness, they would form the finest series of art studies in the world."

Not only the art but the literature of the nations is made familiar by the study of their coins. At the revival of letters, and frequently since that time, copies of coins were engraved in the published classical books, as important contributions to our fund of information as to the rise and progress of literary history.

English coinage commenced about 450 A. D., and towards the close of the 8th century the Saxon kings began the issue of coins with royal names. The money of this period consists almost entirely of silver pennies which, cut into halves and quarters, were known as half-pennies and farthings. During the reign of Edward III, gold and silver coins first appear, and upon the obverse of these are found impressions commemorative of events in English history. Of these coins, the one best known at the present time is the sovereign, made of gold, and bearing on its obverse the figure of the king on his throne. The making of coins by the use of the milling process seems to have begun during the reign of Elizabeth. Cromwell impressed his love for simplicity and plainness upon his coinage, but disclosed the fact that he was altogether human by putting upon his coins a fine bust of himself. Under Queen Anne were is-

sued the famous farthings, made of copper, and which, at the suggestion of Dean Swift, were impressed with figures to represent the current history of the times. Only a few of these were actually issued, and they came to have an extraordinary value, one of them having been sold for a thousand pounds. The craze for these farthings led to their being extensively counterfeited, and, no doubt, many antiquarians have been lured into buying false specimens at fabulous prices.

The history of coinage in our own country may be briefly stated. On the 3rd of March, 1792, congress passed an act establishing the mint of the United States, which was duly approved by President George Washington. The next year the mint began operations with the coinage of cents and half-cents. In 1794 it began to strike silver dollars, half-dollars and half-dimes, and, in 1795, commenced the coinage of the first gold coins, known as eagles and half-eagles. The establishment of the mint seems to have been regarded by Washington as of great importance. He refers to the subject on several occasions, in his message to congress, and in 1791, expressed his views as follows: "The disorders in the existing currency and especially the scarcity of small change, a scarcity so particularly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the carrying into effect the resolution already entered into concerning the establishment of a mint. Measures have been taken, pursuant to that resolution, for procuring some of the most necessary artists, together with the requisite apparatus."

As we look upon the ancient coins contained in the Society's numismatic department, and study the symbols with which they are impressed, we realize the historical value of these mute memorials. And the thoughtful mind is thus naturally led to a consideration of our own American money as the handmaid of American history. We can imagine the interest of the antiquarian student of the year of our Lord

2200, in the beautiful American coins which are so familiar to us of the present time. It is probable, of course, that the whole system of coinage now in vogue may have been abandoned and superseded and that the metallic currency of the world will have been re-organized on a new basis. But the science of numismatics, conserved by societies like ours, will still have its votaries, and among them will be some specialist devoted to the study of ancient American money. As he places before him one of our silver dollars, worn thin and dim with use and age, he will work out from it a pretty complete compendium of our early history. There will be the thirteen stars representing our original colonies, with the motto of their union "*e pluribus unum*;" there will be the American eagle, with the olive branch of peace in one talon, and the weapons of war in the other, symbolic, at once, of our love for amity, but of our power to fight; there will be the stately Goddess of Liberty, with her crown of laurels and her saintly confession of faith, expressed in the simple formula, "In God we trust." It will seem strange to him that none of our coins are impressed with the face of Washington. He will be known, while time shall last, as the "Father of his country," and, in view of the ancient custom of perpetuating, by the coinage of a country, the names of great heroes and rulers, it will excite wonder that neither the name nor the likeness of Washington appear upon any of our coins. But this apparent neglect is explainable, and in a work upon the Washington medals, by Colonel J. Ross Snowden, formerly the superintendent of the United States mint at Philadelphia, I find the following statement: "It is a well ascertained fact that Washington did not favor the proposition to place his likeness upon the coins of the United States. It is even said that when several specimens of that description were exhibited to him, for his inspection and approbation, he indignantly ordered the dies to be destroyed, and expressed his

desire that there should be placed on the coins an ideal head of liberty. In this incident he exhibited his accustomed self-denial and disinterested patriotism. His view of the subject was undoubtedly correct. The right to coin money is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, and hence in regal governments it is proper that the head of the sovereign should appear upon the coinage, but, in a republic, an ideal figure or some symbol of an impersonal character seems the most appropriate."

Although the head of Washington does not appear upon the coinage, there has been a disposition everywhere to supply this omission by placing it on a great variety of medals, medalets, and tokens. These medallic memorials, executed in Europe, as well as in this country, show how much he was beloved in life, and how greatly his memory is revered. The legends and inscriptions show that for him the vocabulary of affection and gratitude is well nigh exhausted. The following are a few examples: "The Hero of Freedom"; the "Father of Constitutional Liberty"; the "Pride of his Country"; the "Ornament of Human Nature"; "Millions yet unborn will venerate his memory"; "Providence caused him to be childless that the nation might call him father"; "Time increases his fame"; "He is in glory, the world in tears."

This society, as has been stated, grew naturally out of the fact that the Wyoming Valley is the depository of the greatest mineral wealth of any territory of the same size in the world. The discovery that anthracite coal could be made the domestic servant of the household, could be used to warm our homes and cook our food, as well as generate steam and power to move the wheels of mighty engines, was made in the old Fell tavern on the eleventh day of February, 1808. The fossils of our coal formation are here in great numbers and from all portions of the world where coal is found. They serve to show the nature

of the animal and vegetable life upon the earth, at the carboniferous era of its growth. They form a complete object lesson in the history of our anthracite, and from them we are enabled to form a correct judgment of the structure of the earth at the time when these mighty deposits were imbedded beneath us. And our coins, beginning with the silver denarii of Rome, nearly three thousand years old, with specimens of the shekels of Isreal, the ancient silver coins of Syracuse, the ancient Saxon, British and Scotch coins, together with those of all the modern nations, form together an object lesson in human history.

## THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THIS SOCIETY.

BY

REV. HENRY L. JONES, S. T. D.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FEB. 11, 1902.

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This day (February 11, 1902) completes forty-four years of useful life for this Society. There are some here present who remember well its founders. There are others who recall memorable faces (some of which look down upon us from these walls), of those who, in subsequent years, received its honors or shared its labors, who are not now among the living. Some of you have enjoyed the results of its formation, and have been encouraged and quickened by it, as well as more directly aided, in certain excursions you have made into the domain of historic knowledge. Its years have brought ampler resources and wider responsibilities; but it has still the privilege of youth in its prime—the fair and far outlook of existence. We have good reason, this evening, to congratulate the honorable President of this Society, its Trustees, Officers and Members, on the success which it has accomplished, and its good promise of increasing prosperity in the coming time.

It is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1765 that, on the 11th day of February of that year, a petition was presented to King George III, by the master peruke-makers of the metropolis, setting forth the distresses of themselves and an incredible number of others dependent on them, from the almost universal decline of their trade, in consequence of gentlemen so generally beginning to wear their own hair. What business remained to their profession was, they said, nearly altogether taken from them by French artists. They

had a further ground of complaint in their being obliged to work on Sunday, which they would much rather have spent in their religious duties, "learning to fear God and honour the King" (a bit of flattery). Under these circumstances, the distressed periuke-makers prayed his majesty for means of relief. The king—though he must have scarcely been able to maintain his gravity—returned a gracious answer. But the public, albeit but little converted from the old views of protection to industry, had the sense to see the ludicrous side of the petition, and some one quickly regaled them by publishing a petition from the Body Carpenters, imploring his majesty to wear a wooden leg, and to enjoin all his servants to appear in the royal presence with the same graceful decoration.

We are said to be "heirs of all the ages;" but in what way we become "heirs *apparent*" to the petitioners aforesaid, or what possible connection their industrial problem has with the subject now before us, I leave for the consideration of those with whom the theory of *evolution* is still a dreaded foe of orthodoxy, or whose lines of research are limited by the *missing link*. It may be regarded as merely a side-show for the lover of *dates*, or a "midway *plaisance*" leading to the "Exposition."

Passing nearly half a century down the years, we get somewhat *warmer* as we find it recorded that on the 11th of February, 1808, the first successful experiment in the use of anthracite coal, as fuel in an open grate for the heating of the home, was made by Jesse Fell, at an old tavern on the corner of Washington and Northampton streets, this city. Fifty years later, February 11, 1858, as four of our citizens—the Hon. Stanley Woodward (our present presiding officer), Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Col. J. Butler Conyngham and Capt. James P. Dennis—were driving together, one of their number happening to call attention to the fact that it was the fiftieth anniversary of Jesse Fell's successful experiment, it

was resolved that a meeting be called that evening to commemorate the event.

It requires no powerful imagination to picture the scene in the wayside inn on that eventful night. The old grate was replaced, we are told, in the original fire-place. By its side, in the enjoyment and interchange of old-time memories, there was developed sure and certain evidence that treasures of historical and geological wealth were "in danger of being lost, unless some effort was put forth for their collection and preservation."

"It was at this meeting"—and here I quote from Judge Woodward's address in November, 1893, when the Society took possession of its present quarters: "It was at this meeting, thus hastily convened, that a plan of permanent organization was adopted, which became the foundation of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society." Among its first officers were: President, Hon. E. L. Dana; Vice President, Dr. C. F. Ingham; Treasurer, John Butler Conyngham; Recording Secretary, George Hollenback Butler; Corresponding Secretary, William Penn Miner. In the years which have passed since then, alternations of cloud and sunshine have marked the varied experience of this organization.

On the 22d of January, 1870, the following circular was issued to its members:

"You are earnestly requested to attend meetings at the room of the Society, on Franklin street, on Friday, the 11th day of February next, the 12th anniversary of the Society, at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. The welfare, indeed, the further existence of the Society, will depend upon the action of the meetings to be held at that time. Fail not to attend, as your absence will be regarded as an expression of opinion in favor of its dissolution. If the old men are becoming mentally or physically infirm, are there not young men in our midst who will strive to give new life to the institution?

At least let all come prepared to give the Society decent burial.

"JOHN N. CONYNGHAM,  
MARTIN CORYELL,  
EDMUND L. DANA,  
CALVIN WADHAMS,  
N. RUTTER,  
V. L. MAXWELL,  
JAMES P. DENNIS,  
CHARLES F. INGHAM,  
W. F. DENNIS,  
E. R. MAYER,  
WILLIAM P. MINER."

At the 25th anniversary of this Society, in February, 1883, Judge Dana uttered these words: "The steady growth and present condition of this Society are proof that it meets a demand, is surrounded by circumstances, aims at purposes, and is planted in a soil, that concur with promise of both growth and permanence." He also said: "In looking over this large audience, I recognize no one except Governor Hoyt, Dr. Ingham, Capt. Dennis and myself, of that assemblage of young men which gathered at the Fell House twenty-five years ago. The chances and changes of another twenty-five years will, in like manner, deplete our present active membership, and the Society presents its objects, its claims, and achievements, before you this evening, and invokes your aid as co-laborers in carrying on, perpetuating and extending the work it has undertaken. It invites you to no brilliant theatre of action. The arrangement of the cabinets, books and manuscripts, the classification and arrangement of their places to new contributions, and the work of our business meetings are quietly done; yet a silent educational influence is exerted, and the daily visitors at our rooms derive pleasure and instruction, where each finds some object to awaken interest and incite to its future examination and study."

The officers of the Society, at the time of its 25th anni-

versary (19 years years ago), were: President, Dr. C. F. Ingham; Vice Presidents, E. R. Mayer, M. D., Rev. H. L. Jones, Calvin Parsons, L. C. Paine; Treasurer, Sheldon Reynolds; Recording Secretary, Harrison Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. E. L. Dana.

I believe that Mr. John Welles Hollenback and the Hon. Charles A. Miner are the only surviving members (with the exception of the present incumbent) who have occupied the chair of President of this Society. Through the agency of our faithful and devoted Librarian many names have been added to the roll of life members, and special Memorial Funds have been created in honor of loved associates no longer with us. Continued development of interest on these lines will be desirable, that the future of the Society may be placed on a sound financial basis. The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian will show that, in the last ten years, there has been a marvellous increase in the quantity and quality of our collections, and a gratifying degree of interest manifested by the large number registered as visitors in our attractive halls. It is to be regretted that more of our resident members do not make themselves familiar with the scope and value of the work therein represented. Few realize the actual labor, in correspondence and personal visitation, which has fallen to the "happy lot" of our Executive officer, and resulted in such historic, geologic and financial gains to the Society it is his privilege so largely to represent. If you accept the invitation to "come and see," you will be very likely also to "come and help."

Suffer a few suggestions as to the educational value of such institutions as this Society represents; their beneficent power in civilization. What can be more worthy of a human being than to acquire a knowledge of that *past* of the world which has produced the *present* in which we are living? Whatever recalls to us the fortitude, virtue and self-sacrifice of the men and women of the early days of our

history, reinforces our manhood and womanhood, encourages our virtue, and makes us ashamed of indolent self-indulgence. Some years ago I read a sentence to this effect: "Many of the boys and girls taught in our schools could easily instruct Europeans upon the history of Europe, though their parents find it hard work to remember what happened on American soil." That cannot be said as truly to-day as in the past. The last quarter of a century has seen a great awakening of interest in the early annals of our country's history. We are beginning to appreciate the labors of the antiquarian. Local historical research is enabling us to get at such a chronicle of the past as shall be, not merely a skeleton, but clothed with flesh and blood. The world at large is now ready to admit, that we have had years enough in America to awaken that passion and pathos of which so much has been written in other countries.

One of the glories of our age is, that through the universal diffusion of popular education, the cheapness of books, the many and admirable Free Libraries, the literature of the world is accessible to all.

An English writer is reported to have said that more than 3000 years would be needed for the mere mechanical process of reading the books which either are or have been standard books of literature. Since our brief candle of three score years and ten will not hold out till all are read, it becomes necessary to select well and read wisely. A knowledge of the principles of human actions, as manifested in the private and home life of the actors, is recognized to-day as a most valuable part of historic lore; its importance, as adjusting the true nature and measure of right and wrong, can hardly be overestimated.

We shall all agree that the mind to be instructed must be interested. Dean Stanley is reported to have said that he read Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," first to follow the story; then he read it again to enjoy its exquisite English; and

then he read it a third time because he wished to. In this anecdote, whether exactly reported or not, we see the secret of literature; it is knowledge attractively put. It is the clothing or presentation of truth which gives peculiar pleasure to the hearer of it; so that he is led to the more thorough appreciation of the truth itself by the way in which it has been presented to his notice. The accommodation of the truth to the whim or natural constitution of the mind is a part of the art of the educator. A gentleman who, in company with the Superintendent, had visited a school in Georgia, as they came away, expressed his satisfaction with the discipline, or rather the cordial relation that evidently existed between the teacher and her scholars. "That very teacher," remarked the Superintendent, "came to me, after a few weeks' trial at the beginning of her course, and said that she could not teach; she could not even get the attention of her scholars. I told her that she must begin by exciting the interest of her pupils. Teach them, said I, the last jig you have learnt. 'Oh, I can amuse them,' said she, 'if that is the thing.' The thing is, I replied, first to interest them. Take your own way of doing it. She began with a jig, and when I was last there she had one of the best schools in Macon."

This principle holds good in creating a taste for all things wholesome and good. Even "children of a larger growth" have, at times, to be attracted by appeals, not merely to the artistic, but to the gastronomic sense, in the endeavor to develop the historic. I confess that my memory of certain dry papers pertaining to the Stuyvesants, Van Rensalears, Livingstons, Fishes and other Knickerbockers, are brightened by the thought of certain delicious sandwiches, and cups of coffee or chocolate, partaken of in the basement of the New York Historical Society's Building, amid slabs from Nineveh and fossils most antique. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that Sydney Smith's

remedy for low spirits may possibly furnish suitable food for thought, when considering the slim attendance at meetings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. "Always," said he, "have a cheerful fire, a kettle simmering on the hob, and a paper of sugar plums on the mantelpiece."

Extraordinary efforts are being made at the present time to instruct the children of our schools in lessons of patriotism. Nearly every school-house in the land, like a government post, is surmounted by the stars and stripes. At the same time Boards of Trade and kindred organizations are being formed in most of our cities and towns, whose declared object is to build them up, by inducing manufacturers to locate in their midst. Circulars and books are issued, articles in newspapers and magazines are published, setting forth the superior advantages of their respective communities, reciting their histories, and telling how admirably each particular place is located for the purpose of manufacture or other business enterprise. All this is done for the stranger, the man who is to be induced to establish some new industry. Meantime, what instruction is the rising generation receiving in relation to its own immediate surroundings; as to the deeds of valor, the acts of statesmanship, or honors in the field of letters or science, achieved by those who once walked the streets they now walk and lived where they now live?

They are surely right who think that every city and town should have its history written with some detail for use in its schools. Such a local text-book should contain a clear statement of the location of the place; something as to its topography, geology, botany; the history of settlement; the establishment of its churches and schools; its military history; its industries and railroads; its charitable institutions; something of noted men and women who were born or have lived or visited there. Such a study would

awaken interest. A child loves to read and talk about places with which he is familiar, as we older people are more interested in anything about countries we have visited than about those we have never seen. The local history and geography are the easiest for the child to grasp, and he will learn other history and the geography of remote countries much more readily as a result of this study. "Teach him concerning the natural products of the soil and climate of his home, and he will easily understand the products and general characteristics of other lands from a knowledge of their soil and climate." Teach him of the self-denials and achievements of those who moulded the character of the life with which he is in immediate contact; get his enthusiasm aroused by the actors in scenes that are comparatively near and familiar, and he will be ready for a broader outlook, and a wider vision. To know all that pertains to this little corner of creation in which we live, is to know much of the reality and romance of life.

Surely a Society which, in so many ways, through its collections, its library, its lectures and addresses, is ever increasing *such* knowledge, is ethical, educational, and not merely ornamental. It materializes again the shadowy forms of the past. It breathes upon the community an ennobling force from vanished actions and silent lips. Presenting, as to immediate vision, the patient and achieving years into whose conquests we have entered, it makes us aware of the duty which always matches our privilege, and of the judgment which coming time will strictly pronounce upon our era. It ministers to whatever most aspires in man, to whatever is worthiest in civilization. None of you, I am sure, will ever have occasion to regret what you have done or may do in behalf of such an institution.

Seek, I beseech you, to stimulate others, old and young, to take a more active part in its beneficent labors. Let your interest be manifest by personal attendance and personal

contribution. Remember it, not only while you share in the activities of life, but in your last Will and Testament, as among the objects you will be glad to have increase in vigor with the passing years. It concerns the *public welfare* that this Society should long fulfill its important office, while the City expands its industrial activities, and the years fly on with accelerating haste ; that this anniversary should be one in a series, stretching forward beyond our life, beyond the life of those who succeed us, into an indefinite and honorable future.

## ECHOES OF THE MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

More than a century has passed since the terrible tragedy of Wyoming occurred. Historians and others have apparently exhausted the subject in prose and verse. Yet new material for a fuller history of that event is being continually discovered. The "History of Wilkes-Barré," now in course of preparation and to be issued during the next twelve months, will surprise the historical world by the new light thrown on the facts of Wyoming history by documents never before published or referred to. This Society is also rich in manuscripts, which, when published, will add much to the known facts of the settlement of Wyoming.

Among these there are several bearing on the Massacre that have been partly printed in the Histories of that event, but without regard to full historical accuracy. The three which follow will show, on comparison with the copies published, the omission of very important and interesting data bearing on the history of the Wyoming section.

The *first* of these manuscripts given here, entitled "Recommendation and Pass given to Wm. Searle and other Survivors of the Massacre," has appeared in Miner's History in his valuable account of the Searle family, Hazleton Travellers, Appendix page 44. The distinguished historian failed, however, to give the document with exactness, and omitted the several endorsements which show the route which the terrified and bereaved women and children took in their hasty escape from the Tories and savages after that fearful day of July 3, 1778. [See frontispiece.]

William Searle reached Fort Penn with his party of twelve and was generously provided for by Colonel Jacob Stroud, in charge of that post. Here they remained about ten days. Thence, armed with Colonel Stroud's "Recommendation and Pass," they departed for Newtown, Sussex county, New Jersey. How long they remained in this sec-

tion does not appear. Doubtless warm friends supplied their wants for the next six weeks, as they drew provisions at this post for three days only. On the 30th of August, Searle with nine of his party had reached Fishkill Landing, New York, where they drew two days' supplies and journeyed towards Hartford, Connecticut, where they received, on the 14th and 16th of September, provisions to last them until the 18th.

At Hartford they were virtually at home among their own people or within easy access to them. The names of the party accompanying William Searle are not recorded. But these brief endorsements to this "Recommendation and Pass" given by Colonel Stroud add another pathetic chapter to the history of the horrors endured by the survivors of the Massacre.

The *second* manuscript, entitled "Daniel Washburn's Account of the Massacre," is the narrative of Daniel Washburn of Plymouth, one of the actors in the battle of July 3d. This paper has been partly published by Col. Hendrick B. Wright in his "History of Plymouth," but with all the incidents of the Massacre omitted. It is given here *verbatim*, &c., from the manuscript now in the possession of this Society.

The *third* manuscript is the "Narrative of Elisha Harding of the Massacre of Wyoming, and the Pennamite War."

During the years 1836 and 1838 the Wyoming Committee, through the Hon. Charles Miner, wrote to or interviewed all the accessible survivors of the Massacre and their families to secure well authenticated recollections of the fateful 3d and 4th of July, 1778, by which to fortify the "Appeal of the Sufferers at Wyoming during the Revolutionary War" made to Congress for relief. The results of this investigation were published by the Government in 1839, and reprinted by this Society in 1895 in the volume by Mr. Hayden entitled "The Massacre of Wyoming."

One of the letters of Mr. Miner to a survivor of the Massacre, Elisha Harding, Esq., was found among the manuscripts of this Society, with the letter of Mr. Harding in reply. Mr. Miner's letter shows the thoroughness of his research for reliable data, and Mr. Harding's letter is rich in detail of the period covered by the inquiries, but with a large amount of matter relative to the Pennamite difficulties.

Reference to Mr. Hayden's work on page 70 will show that Mr. Miner, or the Wyoming Committee, rewrote and abbreviated the statements of correspondents. It is, therefore, with sincere gratification that Mr. Harding's letter can be here given *verbatim, literatim et punctuatim*, the only way in which to publish historical documents. The Wyoming Committee, on page 42, *supra*, refers especially to Mr. Harding's statements, and gives its reasons for abbreviating the various statements received by it, viz.:

"The committee forward the statement of this aged and respectable citizen as he sent it, marking for omission, should it be printed, one or two immaterial sentences. It is full of interesting matter. The Wyoming committee would observe that in answer to their inquiries of the aged people for information, as was inevitable from the great lapse of time, much that was learned from friends, now deceased, was mixed up with what was personally known; and it seems, therefore, hardly proper to ask for an oath for its verification. This was deemed the less necessary, as those ancient and respectable relics of that trying period, standing, as it were, with one foot on the threshold of the judgment seat, could hardly be supposed to add more solemnity to their averments, or inspire more credence in their declarations, by any mere legal form of attestation. Their statements were taken by one of the committee much more in detail and abridged, omitting repetitions and irrelevant matter."

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

## I.

RECOMMENDATION AND PASS GIVEN BY COL. JACOB STROUD  
TO WM. SEARLE AND OTHER SURVIVORS OF  
THE MASSACRE.

"Permit the Bearers Sergt Wm Searle With Twelve Weomen and Children In Company With him to Pafs Unmolted to Som Part of the State of Connecticut Where they may Be able By there Indrustry to obtain an honest Living they Being Part of the Unhappy Distrest People Drove of From Wyoming By the Tories and Indians and are Truly a Stript and Distrest People and there Circumstance truly Calls for the Charity of all Christian People and are Especially Recommended By me to all athority Both Civil and military and to all Continental officers & Commisaries to Issue Provision and Other Necesaryes for thire Releif On the Road Givin under my hand att fort Penn July 14th 1778,

Jacob Stroud Col,

[Endorsements,] "A Recommendation and Pafs"

"Newtown Sufsex Co, July 18, 1778 These are to Certify that that the within Wm Searle & twelve Persons drew Provisions of Bread at this Post for three days,

"Edw' Dunlop A, Cy, of Issues,"

"Fishkill Landing 30 Augt 1778,

"These may Certify that the Within Wm. Searle & Nine Persons have drawn allowance of Provisions for two days— In behalf Danel Brown A C I

Aaron Storrs Clk,"

"Delivd the within Persons Provisions up to and including the 15th Inst In Behalf John Hall A, C, I

"Hartford Sept 14, 1778. R Butler."

"Delvr the Within Parsons Provisio up to and Including the 17 Inst, 1778.

In Behalf John Hall A, C, I,

"Hartford Sept 16, 1778, Richd Butler,"

## II.

## DANIEL WASHBURN'S ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

I lived in Shawny at the commencement of the battle, the Nanticoke company come up to Shawny and I Joined it with them under Capt Witleste we all marched up to fort-fort that night I was one of the Guard it was woods all around the fort I stood on the north corner the next morning we Saw the flag of the enemy Coming with two men one Carried the flag and the other played on the fife they had a letter for our Col from what I could understand telling us to give up the fort the Col told them he would not give up the fort. after they had left orders was given by our Col Butler that we must go and meet the enemy and we Started off about 12 o'clock before we Started our Capt pased a pail full of rum of which I partook a small dram Col Butler mounted his horse and the word march was given upon which we all marched off we marched about 2 miles Capt Franklin discovert an Indian catching a hog the Capt shot the Indian so that we discovert much blood we then marched about 1 mile further and Came to the guards the first thing we knew we heard 3 shots of the guards we then and not till then knew whare we was the first orders was for every man to hord [halt] wich was answered by the enemy we all marched in single file we then received order to wheel to the right so as to face the enemy then commenced the fireing with us and the enemy I think it was about 2 o'clock when the Battle comenced and we fought on till about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour before sundown the Indians and torys occupied the right wing the Col gave the Command to retreat 40 rods in the rear and then halt this was done because the enemy had nearly surrounded us and the began shooting us on our backs but when they commenced retreating they could not be stoped and ran on as

fast as they Could me and some of the rest was helping a wounded soldier who was shot in the rip and we was helping him on Col Butler horse whilst I was helping this man on to the horse a rifle ball came and took the Back of my boot away When Butler Started with this wounded man their was only 3 of us left a Mr Butler and other man his name I do not know and myself we then Commenced and ran takeing a different course from the rest of our companions they takeing toward the river and we ran a more strait course away from the enemy. Mr Butler and myself kept our rifles the other man lost his rifle hat and shoes we persed our course toward the fort about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile this side of the fort at cleared field about 5 acres when we got their we perseeived 3 Indians pursuing us with rapid speed they were about 50 yards behind us I told Mr Butler we must give these lads a fire as we where almost out of breath Mr. Butler and I then turned about and shot I saw the Largest 1 of the 3 fall to the ground the other 2 ran into the woods I told Mr Butler we would not keep the road and go to the fort but would go aside of the road and rest as the report of the guns were heard in all directions toward the fort it was at this time geting dark and I knew that enemy would soon cease of roaming about in the night as we intended to go down to Shawny fort we remained there till we where sufficiently rested we then started and steered a strait course for the Shawny fort through fields and woods till we came to ross hill where we came in the main road and went to the fort we came to the fort about midnight and to our great surprise the fort was occupied by no one except my father Jese Washburn and my Brother Caleb my step mother with 2 small children and Mrs Woodring the wife of Wm Woodring who was killed in the battle Mrs had 5 children 4 sons and 1 Daughter we all remained till day break when we could see no one else round the fort being full of provisions and store of goods bedding and house furniture in the morn-

ing we 3 father Caleb and myself caried rails and mad a raft at 9 o'clock we had our raft finished about this time we heard the report of the enemy shooting at the Wilkesberre fort and we knew it to be the enemy we then got aboard of our rail raft my father and Mother Caleb and the 2 children and Mrs Woodring and her 5 children takeing with us provisions to last us to cross the blue Mountains we then set sail with our rail raft and went on very well till we got to nanticoke falls when we saw 2 boats fast on a rock they called to us to help the loose, there where in these boats men women and children we then landed our raft on the Shawny side we then went and helped them loose and helpt them below the rifts safe for wich the paid us but when we where geting the boats loose we saw a man come out of the woods he was naked and not a stitch of clothes about him he had swam the river about fortifort and had come down through the woods he spoke to us from the other side and told us his happy escape and then went on again when we had them all loosed it was about 12 o'clock in the day then we pushed off our rail raft again and Sailed on very well till night when we landed at or a little above the mouth of little Wapwallopen and put up for the night in a small Cabin that stood where Jacob and Joseph Hess now lives a man by the name of Dewey had moved out about 2 days before here we stayed all night in the morning we again persued our Journey a long the old Indian path this day we travailed beyond the buck mounten and put up for the night in the woods Mrs Woodring and her 5 children being still with us the next morning we againg renewed our Journey an on the third Day we landed at a place Called Graden head in Northampton County [Gnadenhutten]

I was about 15 years old at the Wyoming battle and went for my father am now 83. [The MS. to this point is probably in Washburn's handwriting.]

When we got to Wapwallopen we met a man with a horse & some cows which he wished us to assist him in driving to Northampton. The women and children rode alternately upon the Horse Had much Trouble in driving the Cattle. [This paragraph was added in another and better handwriting.]

[Endorsed probably by Hon. Steuben Jenkins.] Daniel Washburn's account of the Massacre of Wyoming furnished me in 1846 by J. W. Campbell.

### III.

#### NARRATIVE OF ELISHA HARDING OF THE MASSACRE OF WYOMING, AND THE PENNAMITE WAR.

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#### LETTER OF THE HON. CHARLES MINER TO ELISHA HARDING, ESQ.

WILKES-BARRÉ, Decr 7, 1837,

ELISHA HARDING, Esqr,

*Dear Sir,*

I was very sorry not to see you again at Court. I went down with my carriage to bring you up at night, but could not find you. The more I thought on what you related the more I was impressed with the value of the information—the strength of your mind & the wonderful distinctness of your memory.

I see poor Boyd murdered at the Lakes, standing naked before me, his beautiful hair flowing over his shoulders—Butler questioning him—the Savage with up lifted Toma-

hawk, ready to dash into his brains. I was too much occupied by our expected meeting then to take notes. I would now respectfully request you to write me what you then told.

I sent you yesterday a copy of the proceedings, memorial and resolutions of 1775—Glorious indeed they are. If you have a Copy in your paper, you would do well to send those to some friend in the West, interested in the Claim. They should be done up open at one end, & “2 printed sheets” marked on the outside, so that they need not be charged letter postage.

Four or five papers out of the County have published our proceedings entire—a pretty good evidence that the statement of our Claim is making a favourable impression. I do think zeal and perseverance may bring some thing like justice to poor wronged and neglected Wyoming.

Will you take your earliest leisure and tell me—1st —The story of Boyd—where he was from—in what regiment &c.

2d the particulars of the murder by the enemy in Exeter, before the battle—the number and names of the slain, and who escaped—where the leaders were removed to and where buried.

3d, of the fort near Jenkins ferry—How many were in it, who commanded, to whom was it surrendered—the terms of Capitulation—How large was the fort—How was it built?

4th such anecdotes and facts as you have heard and can state your author, of the Indian Battle—Especially the death of Mr. Shoemaker.

5, The Death of Leach & — on their way out near Athertons creek.

6, A statement of the march in the Spring to Wyalusing —How many men, who commanded.

7, The time and manner of your own retreat from the Valley.

8, The steelers in their order, in Exeter with a X to those who were Tories.

9, Such facts with dates as were connected with the Penny-mite contest Tho' this would not bear on the Wyoming Claim, yet it would be very agreeable to know the whole story from your clear mind and recollection.

10, And anecdotes characteristic of the men—of Franklin, Col Butler, Dennison, old Esq. Jenkins, John Jenkins, old Esq. Gore, or O,Gore Esq, or any other of the old settlers?

So you see I want a *fortnights* work and a quire of paper. Tell every thing, without labour, just as it comes up.

I am afraid my cursed crabbed hand will be hard to read. I do hope 500 acres of good land may come to your family —for you suffered deeply.

With great respect, my friend, I am sincerely yours

CHARLES MINER.

[Addressed], Elisha Harding Esqr,

Eaton, Luzerne County, Penna.

#### LETTER OF ELISHA HARDING TO HON. CHARLES MINER.

Sir in answer to your request I will begin with the Jenkins fort in June 1777 it was thought desirable to build forts for defence against the Enemy we went to work I a boy could doe but little more than drive oxen to haul logs for the work which were of a sufficient length say 18 or 20 feet in length & of a sufficient size to ward off balls or other means used by our Enemy placed in a ditch of a sufficient depth to Stand against anything that was Expected to be brought against it by Indians or their allies it Contained about near half an acre about forsquare with flankers So Call'd in the Corners so as to rake the outside if attaked I well remember to hear Complaints amongst the labourers that some of the neighbours did not help to build after Complet-

ing the fort Every one went to his own work no Complaint for that year, then about the Enemy in or about the furst of June 1778 it was thought advisable to move into the fort as the Enemy began to move down the river by Scouts—we then found that those who did not help to build the fort did not go into it but went to the windemute fort and in a few days William Crooks and Asa Bed [Budd] went up the river to what was Calld Secord place where John Secord lived now in Eaton they Stoped at the house to Stay all night Secord being gone to the Enemy bed went up the river to hunt down by fire light say 2 miles when near the house he discovered people fording the river below and put out his lite & ran ashore & told Crooks who ran out of the house but leaving his ammunition turned back and on his return met the Indian at the door who killd him the furst blood shed in the settlement.

Soon after Six men with two Canoes went up the river as far as where the Osterhouts now live they landed and ascended the bank and Saw an armed force of indians and torys running toward them they ran to their Canoes & strove to get around the point of the island to Escape there fire of the Enemy but they were to nigh were fired on & two were wounded a miner Robins one of Capt Hewits men who died next morning the other Joel Phelps Severely this the Second who fel by the Savage—no further disturbance un-till the 30th day of June a day to be remembered whilst life remains it was then the Custom of the farmers to go in Companies to hoe there Corn the people of Jenkins fort went up as far as where Stephen Harding Junr lived and Mr James Hudsalls, in the Early part of the afternoon four men from windemuts fort went up the river two to where Mr Hasall was at work in his tan yard his sons being on the island hoeing Corn the other two to where they were hoing for S Harding Michael Showers and Jacob Anker who asked the men if they Expected to get done that day and were an-

swered they did. Showers & Ankers Said they mite Call in the Cintury and let him hoe and they would Stand in his room, but after a while it was observed that the men were gone (those four were some of the men who would not work on Jenkins fort) and a Century was again set and the Corn finished.

Showers and anker had gone to the Enemy and gave notice who sent a party to waylay Each of our parties Hoing for Jenkins who were fired on and the fire returned by our party who being but four two were killed after fighting as long as they could stand the others not having guns were taken prisoners the remainder of our party Stoped to water their horses four or five and made their Escape and arived at the fort Early next morning the party at Hudsalls were waylaid the old man at the tan yard was taken and as the young men came of the island one was shot down and another taken prisoner. Strange to tell the younger Son John Stoped to tie the Canoe & hearing the fire Jumped into the river and sunk himself under the wilows which hung over the river he finally Escaped alltho the indians Searched for him back & fourth in the Canoe but did not discover him he lay until late in the Evening & went to the fort the old man and one of the men taken with the upper Company were taken to their Camp and killed in indian form the two men that went to Hadsals returned to Scovills narrows & took the mountain & went in with the indians to windermutes fort one of them was peter windermute & the other — on the furst of July a party went in Search of those missing passing up the river to wher the furst tow wear killd & the indian army passed from Sutton Creek wher they were not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mil from the road and neither party were discovered alltho many guns wer fired at two indians found near the Corps of the Slain, and were killed our party returned without being molisted and took down the two men that were killd the day before.

I will here make some remark on the windermute or its inhabitants when the inhabitants fled to the fort those up the river did not seem to hurry but were careful to keep by us the fort was Commanded by Lieut Elisha Scovill there were some good whgs in it who lived at and near it the indians pressed into the fort in the forenoon or near noon, the gate stood open and the furst news of there having possession of the fort was brought us by Richard & James towers who had ben to our fort to assist in burying the two men before mentioned, and on there return near the fort saw the indians pass & repass out of the gate, on the 2d day our fort was Command by Capt Stephen Harding who had about four or five able bodied men, two old men & three or four boys, there being killd Six, three taken prisoner, & two wounded, two sick near Evening of the 2d of July a flag was Sent by Butler demanding a Surrender of the fort, Capt Calwel was the bearer.

Capt Harding & Esqr Jenkins met Butler and agreed on terms as follows: all private property not to be molisted, what was wanted for the army was to be paid for and the inhabitants to be at liberty to return to there farms but not to take up arms during the war against the king of Grate Britain Colwell with a number of the rangers took posses-sion in the name of the King one of the party was Elijah Phelps whose brother in law Minor robins was killd, and his brother wounded and helpless at the time, he E. Phelps said in my hearing that he was in the party and fired on the men in the Canoe where his brother was wounded an his brother in law was killd parshel Turry allso was with them whose father and family was in the fortyfort he furst inlisted in one of the Companies raised at Wyoming and after joining the Standing army Deserted and went to niagara and joined Butlers rangers allso a Thomas Hill deserted from the same Company and joined Butlers rangers and was down who after the war lived with the indians untill they left the waters

of the Susquehanna he still remained on the Chenango he became old and unable to maintain himself was then maintained by the town I saw him in the poorhouse under the care of one of my old friends Capt Joseph Leonard I then gave Capt L a newspaper Containing an account of the Capture of a Mr Thomas Hillburn on Brodheads Creek Hill being one of the party and after the war T Hillburn settled in Harmony then in this County and Hill on his way to New York Calld at Hillburns for Entertainment for the night often speaking of Broadheads Creek but Hillburn made no reply in the morning Hill Calld for his bill, Hillburn replyed he never took pay from old acquaintances Hill wished to know what old acquaintance Hillburns reply was Thomas Hill dont thee remember our Journey from broadheads Creek to Tioga point the poor sick man died in the poor house and no one to mourn—

Next morning the 3d they set about destroying the fort, untill afternoon when an indian Came and Calld to arm, the yankeys were Coming and about four or five o'clock the battle comminced the line was from the fort to the mash the indians rangers Extended the line a Considerable length down the mash and outflanked our line, and had our party between two fires, and our army retreated and were Cut to peaces then Came a dredful massacre, Some took to the river, amongst these was the brave Capt Shewmaker, he being persued was Calld to by a Henry windecker who was indebted to him, Capt S, for the support of his family through the winter before he windecker having spent the Summer before at niagara with many others who returned in the fall and took what was then Calld the freemans oath he then applyed to Capt S for help and was told that he would let him have grain for his family if he would help to defend his country was answered in the affirmative and had his winter's provisions from his friend Capt S, who saw windecker, and was promised good quarters if he would Come on Shore

putting Confidence in him, Came on Shore or at the Shore and receiving Windeck's hand and at the same time received his tomahawk in the head, who fell backwards into the river and floated down and was taken up at forty fort and buried—as to the fate of the day it has been often told.

As to Capt Boyd I will tell the Story as it was told to me by Mr. Isaac Trip who saw him brought before Butler Mr Trip was a man of truth ; he said Boyd with a small detachment was sent by Sulavan what discoveries he Could make—but like many other unfortunate men venturd too far from the main army & was attacked by a large party of the Enemy and Cut to peaces he Boyd was taken and Carryd to Butler—Stripd Except his pantaloons & after being Closely interogated was told if he did not tell the truth he Should be given up to the indians he, Boyd Said he did not Expect any favours and after a little was handed over to the indians he was furst whiped with the wiper of a rifle, Evy Stroke leaving a white Streak, but soon turning black he was taken aside tomahawked & Scalpd, thus Ended the Career of a brave but unfortunate officer he belonged to the pennsylvania line, but to what Corps I cannot tell.

A few remarks on the up river settlement in the spring of 1777 the inhabitants or men above buttermilk falls with a few Exceptions went to niagara and continued there until fall they then returned home & took the freemans oath So Calld and Continued untill about the furst of May 1778 & then returned to the Enemy & Soon Came down with a party of Indians & rangers with Crafte and took the familys came down as far as buttermilk falls & returned took one man from Exeter prisoner Daniel Walter, they went as far as Chemung and Newtown and planted corn where they could find land I will here tell a part of Walters Story he was a large man & dark skin the indians were kind to him & wanted him to marry a squaw of noble blood he was Dressed with all the fine things belonging to indians of noble blood

but they could not prevail on him to marry he was then stripd & made to run the gauntlet & most cruelly whipt I thought his Judgement was poor for he after his return married a woman not as likely as a common squaw but of this he acted the freeman and ought not to censure those tories who returned with Butler say Anguish Kentner Simmons Bowman Philips Stephens Smith Buck Williose Wakmans Zeak Secord Millard E. Phelps Brown Depew Vanderlip & others those that fled to the forts for protection were Z. murry E Sanford J Thornton E. Phelps the Elder N Depue R Car J Wels N Kingsley York Fitch Fitchjerl.

Her I will mention one Circumstance the torys took old man Fitchjerl and placed him on a flaxbrake and told him if he did not renounce his rebel principal and declare for the king they would kill him but the old Dutch man Evertime said he Could not live but a few years at the longest he being very old but had rather die now a good friend to his country then live a few years and die a — tory he was discharged and decended the river to Wilkesbarre and remained about there untill after the war then returning to his farm where his bones remain the farm is occupied now by Wm Hawk his grandson a few such men will perform wonders and ther memory aught not to be forgotten.

I will here mention the circumstance of Eleazer West of Exeter who went to pittston fort his wives parents being in Wilkesbarre fort they removed to Wilkesbarre and he West went out with the rest to battle and on the retreat was shot in the heel and out at the foot he said he ran untill he Could run no ferther hid or lay down in some small brush not high enough to Cover a man and another man ran in the same direction near him was killed by an indian who Scalpt & strip him holding up the Jacket between them untill he was passed him and was not discovered and so Escaped I Consider it providential he West lay untill dark then took to the mountains and Strove to get to Shawney garison but he

being weak and lame did not reach there untill the indians had possession and set all on fire he then Continued down the river untill he was at the nanticoke falls and crossed over then took the woods for Wilkesbarre but soon saw the smoke arise which told him that the indians were there he then Shifted his Course for pittston but found that all was destroyed he then faint and lame Said he thought he would go to the blockhouse at the parker place so calld, in pittston, hoping to meet some kind friend to relieve his wants found all burnt and destroyed deserted he then returned to the woods which appeared to be his only place of Safety and to his great Joy soon discovered a horse which he Caut and peald some bark for a halter mounted and got into the indian path leading from pittston to bethlehem and followed it untill he Came to where it Crossed the road leading from wilkesbarre to Stroudsburg then taking the Stroudsburg road arive safe to Stroudsburg or where it now stands without Ever having his wounds dressed where found his family who had for a number of days mourned for him as one slain in the battle but it appears he was reserved for a noble purpose he afterwads became an Eminent preacher and lived a number of years respected by those who were acquainted with him.

One other circumstance whils on the retreat a Mr. Bennet who was pursued by an indian both takeing the road and ran a little below where the monument is began Col Z Butler saw the ran & at the same time saw a man sitting by the side of the fence and Calld to know if his gun was loaded the answer was yes by the life it is Coll B said then shote that indian or he will kill B in one minute the man sitting by the fence drew up his gun and shot the indian and Bennet made his Escape Mr B has within a few years shown me the place as near as he could ascertain—I will now mention the narative of Lebeus Hammond Citizen of Kingston who was in the battle and was taken by the Enemy and was

placed in the ring for torture the indian mode is to pass around the ring then kill one and around again in like manner and tomahawk the next so on untill hammonds turn was to be the next with an indian to each hand he said he thought he could but die made a suden spring and broke loose and ran toward the river and was persued by those that had him in keeping Hammond then on a suden turned towards the pines but was still persued he Hammond said he saw in hls flight a pine not with a limb Just Sufficient for his defence which he Caught and Soon placed his back agains a pine determined to try his fate confident that he should Clear himself and Slay his Enemy if they attempted to rush on him they Stopped as if they had lost sight of him and after a little time returned and left him.

I will mention another Escape of the same man he and a Mr Thomas Bennet & son were at work on the Kingston flats were taken by a Scout of indians who carried them into the woods and traveld until they considered themselves out of danger put up for the night and in the morning one of the scouts sat about mending his mockesan and when done Mr Bennet asked him for his awl and a peace of string to sew a button on to his Coat which had Come of the indian looked at B & said you no want button for one day which set the prisoners a thinking that there was a meaning to his answer they soon moved on and at Evening arive at Mishopen and put up for the night whilst the indians went down to drink the prisoners agreed to try to make their Escape that night they all soon turned in for sleep after binding Hammon and placing the boy between two indians alloing the old man to lie without being bound at the same time leaving one to watch who had the head of a deer which he soon commenced roasting and after taking it up and picking it of what was cooked the old man B sat up by the side of the indian and after a little took the indians spear which lay by his side and sat playing with it as tho he thought no harm still rolling it

over on his lap the indian often looking out from under his arm at B but being more thoughtful of his dears head than of Bennet when all of a Suden Bennet thrust the spear through the indian and Cut Hammon loose who was waiting they Caught the indian weapon and soon dispatched them all but one who ran of with a spear in his back then they returned to the fort.

One circumstance more a Scout of indians went to the mouth of fishing creek where they took a Mr Vancampen and proceed northward wher they saw signs of a Mr pike and a boy the searchd and found them near Huntingdon and took them and set out for home they traveld to near the Wyasock a distance of near seventy milda above Wilkesbarre where they Encamped for the night pike said he feind himself lame and was not tied Vancampen being bound & the boy between two indians pike said when they all appeard to be in a Sound Sleep he pike advanced softly and took there arms and secured them he then cut Vancampen loos they then began the slawter with the help of the boy and dispatched them all but one who fled naked and had to go to Shemung before he could get to any fire they then returned to Wilkesbarre—Bennet & Hammon thought that the indians ment to take them to where pike and Vancampen killd the indians at Wyasox and there massacrer them the indians telling Bennet that he no want buttun for one day Confirmed them in the belief.

I will now give some account of the inhabitants of Exeter & there fate beginning at the lower End L Tubbs D Smith Daniel Ingersall Joseph Baker x picket x P windermute x S Windermute x B Windermute J Jenkins Jur John Jenkins Sr S Jenkins B Jenkins E Scovell I leave him for the people to name Peter Harris allso Wm Martin Oliver Harding Stephen Harding Benjamin Harding killd Stukley killd James Rudsall killd J Hudsall Junr killd Robert Car taken prisoner James Sutton to forty fort Thomas Joslen to Wilkes-

barre S Morgan, Stephen Harding Junr James Finn to pittston John Gardner taken prisoner & carried into the lake country and killd he refused to fite when B & S Harding were killd S Gardner to windermute fort D Waller the Elder into the Country for Safety B & N Jones to pittston Micall Showers to windermutes & to Canaday & aught to have gone to the Gallows thus Ends the list of those all the Windermutes Showers picket anker went with the indians & I Ezpect the hearts of sevril more went with them but they have passed away & I wish not to hurt there friends.

The families that went to Jenkins fort were were the Jenkinses Phelps James Hudsall Stephen Harding B Harding S Harding S Hardin Junr S Morgan J. Gardner M Robins of those were killd M Robins B Harding S Harding J Hudsall James Martin wounded J Phelps prisoners J Gardner afterwards killd Daniel Car Sick two as to the treatment that we received notwithstanding nothing was to be taken nothing was left Everything was taken Except what we had on and Some of that in such times of tryal self will work I remember of Seeing one man from Windermutes fort when they began to plunder took his goods and haltd them near Jenkins fort and placed them in the Corner of the fence and made a shed of boards over them and Sat by them all Safe until Everybody Else was Stript then a certain Tom Green who married Squaw Calld on him to open his Chest the reply was Coll Butler was a Gentleman of honor & had promised him that nothing Should be taken from him the reply was Damn Butler & his orders & drew a Sword across his rack & with his tomahawk Split the lid this turned the attention of the indians to the work and in a few minutes poor Elisha was as poor as his neighbours as to those who were killd M Robins was buried near wher the burying ground is near Carpenters poor Crooks was never buried Benjamin & Stukley Harding were taken to Jenkins fort & buried near the road leading to Kingston a short distance from the fort both

in one grave I have a few years passed had a Stone Erected to there memory with this inscription after the manner of ther death and age Swet be be the Sleep of those that prefer death to Slavery there is now a goodly number buryd there.

As to the affair of Leach & St John they started from a block house near the parker place so calld in pitts ton with a cart or wagon with four oxen loaded with household fur-nature and had traveld to near wher Mr John Atherton now lives—when they were met by a Company of indians one of the men was sitting on the carriage they were both killd one had a small Child in his arms the indian gave the Child to its mother and said he no hurt my impression is the cause of there killing them was there Carying of the goods they then killd one ox and left them in the yokes they stood there untill a man came along and unyoked them there bones lay there untill the war was over they then were Col-lected & buried under the side of a log and cover with such things as Could be collected not having anything to dig the Earth with as to the Hudsalle & Merton ther bones re-mained above ground untill after the war were then Collect-ed & buried.

I have Several times said something to you of hard times of which I will give you a short account of one years troubles in the spring before I was 21 years old I came from bridge-port to Wyoming then so calld When I arrived at pittston I there found that the Pennsylvania Party So Called had Raised an armed force & turned out men women and chil-dren into the Streets many widows whose husbands had fallen by the Savage with there helpless children old men and women all in a drove Compelled to leave there all be-hind and travel on followed up by the bayonet and So drove through the wilderness to the delaware River a distance of Sixty miles.

I asked for Permission to stay a few days and I would leave the Settlement the answer was you shall go now which

went down heavy Resistance was in vain I had to go, I thought it was well for me that I had no one to provide for I had a horse & I saw an old man on Crutches makeing the best of his way then was a time to assist the needy I put my horse to a waggon where was three families the old man and his fife [wife] got into the waggon and I on foot and So continued to do untill we arriv in orrange County in the State of Newyork, but as I had promised those who drove us that I would see them again I was not unmindful of my promise.

I Stayed about on week & Set out to Seek my fortune I came to pittstown and agreed to work for a man for my victuals a few days, and something carry me through the wilderness ; there found two others who were drove with me and were waiting to see how things would work one thing I had forgot I had a gun and ammunition which I had to prevent those who drove me from getting it was to be contrived I went and told him that I was going out and wanted my gun he said if I was going out I could have it I told him I was but our meaning of the word going out was difrent he meant going through the Swamp, and I meant going into the woods he gave me my gun & I took leave of him Soon intending to see him again my Company were in the bushes near the house it being dusk dark they were not discovered I joind them & we went down the road to where it intersected the Road or Path leading up the River there we found three other of our friends were armed we then took lodging on a hard flour next morning we went into the woods to a place salld the Coalbeds back of wilkesbarre where we Continued about 3 weeks.

Our living was not of the best it consisted of Choped Rye about as fine as is ground for horsefeed without salt our appetite was good and when we drank our Slop we did it in hopes of better fare we were waiting for orders for the authority to arrest those who drove us and taken Possession of our houses and lands at length there were Sevral warrants

sent and four of our party which Consisted of about forty were Deputised to arrest those who were Concerned in the Riot we then moved out in Small parties our Sheriff arresting and we keeping the Prisoners we got something like 20 who we Conveyed to Sunbury Jail, where they were Confined, but no sooner then we left the Place they were Let at liberty & got back as soon as we, and went on with there work.

We found that we had gained nothing towards getting Possession of the Country and Resolved to persue another course we then left the Coalbeds and passed over to Kingston and took possession of four log houses & Remained there two or three days when there Came a party and ordered us of—but the men who gave the orders got well singed with an iron gunrod the next day some of our party set out to go to Plymouth and were fired on by a party in ambush who killd two of our party Elisha Garret & Chester Pierce the fire was Returned by our party and two of the Enemy were Severely wounded and the rest Ran the next day we divided into Small parties and went through the Settlement and got what arms and ammunition that we could find belonging to the Enemy & Returned home.

We then began to work by Sampsons Rule doing unto them as they did unto us Commensing our work at the furst house we came to turning all out and following them up untill we got to nanticook falls, then Crossing over and turning our Course up the River driving all before us untill we arive at wilkesbarre then giving them there Choice Either to go into the fort or through the Swamp we then went to pittston and drove all down to the first giving them the same offer Some took the fort and some went into the Country we beset the fort and kept all close but our Enemies in northampton County Raised a party of about forty to come upon our backs and the fort party which was double our number wer to Sally out, and so have us between two

fires and so defeat us, but we ware not to be So taken for a friend by the name of Shenear took another Route and came by the way of lackawack and arive in time to give us notice we thin turned out 22 in number to meet them the being Rather or dreading the Job that they had undertaken Stoped at a place Calld Lorus Ridge

We found them Jus at the Rising of the Sun some were in a house and some setting under a tree playing cards we out of Compliment gave them a Shot and wounded two of those under the tree the Rest fled leaving their hats they in the house Commenced fireing on us and wounded one the fire was returned and one in the house was killd we then Retired to our quarters and in three or four days after the Sheriff of northumberland County Came with Severil magistrates and ordered us to lay down our arms all which we willingly did he then told us not to go away from our arms untill he Could go to the fort & Return and at his Return he said the party in the fort would not Suffer him to Enter the fort he then told us to take our arms and go to our farms and go to work and if we were interupted by our Enemy let them be a mark for us we then left the fort after a Seige of about twenty days having only two killd and both of them in the house where I was Stationed.

In about one week Collonel John armstrong Came from Philadelphia with a Regiment of northampton militia and wrote to Coll Franklen that he was sent by the Governor to put a stop to the Efuson of blood and wish him to call his party together and have them lay down their arms as they had before done to the Sheriff and pledged his honour and the of the State that there Should no advantage taken of us and we should be detained more than one hour before we mite go about our business and after much persuation of Capt Franklen we Complied, and laid Down our Arms and were marchd of and the fort party put in posses-  
sion of them and we informed that we must Consider our-

selves prisoners and with out special baile must go to Jail we then wer marched to the fort with the tune of yankey doodle and ther confined in a Close room without aught to Eat for about 48 hours we were then Divided the Locusthill party were then taken to another house and pinioned with Ropes for about 24 hours our Ropes were then taken of and we were handkuffd two together and nothing yet to Eat this was my birthday 21—the 8th of August 1784 we were then allowed to have some food brought by some of the friends of the prisoners.

I had forgot to mention that whilst piniond some poor old widows brought some Dried vanison and gave us to Eat our hands being tied it was put into our hands behind us, and placing ourselves in a ring Each with his meat in his hand and the one behind Eat out of the hands of the one before him forming a very Grotesque appearance these were times that tried mens souls Soon after this we were taken out and sat in a row then takeing some ropes tieing us all or rather fastening us all like a train of Oxen together and sat two armed Soldiers on Either side of us making us six Deep and the word was given that we ware to be taken to Easton Jail and that if any attempt was made to Rescue us to furst kill the prisoners—poor fools ther was nothing to fall on them Except the wild beast which of course would dispise their Company we were then marched a distance of more than sixty miles and lodged in a miserable filthy lowsey prison where we were doomed to Stay untill the next Spring fed on bread and water of affliction.

We soon found means to make our Situation more Comforable for with the ropes that we were pinioned we by tieing one Side of the bow to the benchleg and another to the other side then setting severil on the bench & Some to the other rope and by pulling Stretch the bow so as to hall out our hands and replace them at leisure but our allowance being so Short that we became very weak but allways

looking forward for better times but found nothing to Support nature Except a pound of bread and water per Day here I must record the generosity of a few Michael Hart by name who by Jewish Custom was taught to feed the poor and on Every friday sent two young women with two wooden vessels filld with fresh beef soup with beef & bread a very Comfortable meal I hope he is Received to rest the old man is since dead our Situation appeared to all a Solom one but we never Disparrd but Plotted for our Escape.

One Evening we formed a Resolution if no Relief apperrd by the next friday Eve we would try our fortune and accordingly a plan was laid for breaking Jail and the prisoners got into a rangle & when four was Calld down for bread and water from Each room they appeard very angry at Each other this was pleasing to the keeper as it was agreed the prisoners became more Calm and observd that they ought not to quarrel and Calld for a glass of whiskey to drink friend Expecting thereby to have the Iron Gate opened but the liquor was handed through the Grate and a loaf of bread was Calld for which would not pass through the Grates and the keeper had to open the Gate and no Sooner don than it was clinched by us and the keeper cried aloud and was immediately knocked down and all the prisoners set at liberty Each prisoner takeing a billet of wood from the oven and Steering through the pass for the outer-doar which was soon beat open but whilst this was going on the old woman gave the alarm and we met with more then two to one of us but we being in a hurry made no Stay but went on Clearing the way as we went and as we passed on they followed after throwing large Stone by which they nocked Down Severil of our party and took them the people from the Upper End of the town fell on before us and those behind Continueing to beat and wound severil we then took such things as would best Suite for de-

fence and Strove to beat our way through but being feeble and few were not able to keep in a Solid body and were broken up and Eleaven made there Escape and ten were taken back and Crewelly beaten Some of us no Shoes nor mockesons and the feet Soon became Sore—.

We had then a tedious journey of more than sixty mиль to travel to Get to our intended place of Retreat the woods of wioming nothing Else Could Satisfy our desire and in about four Days we travell'd to the Susquehannah and in the night Crossed over to our old place of Rendevouse but here we were not allowd to rest but were advertised 25 Pounds per head but we soon Collected a party of 21 bound to Stand by Each other and Recover our Country or Suffer the Consequences they would Sally out from the fort and try to Cause us to fly but we in our turn took the dark of night and broke into the fort and Sat the house on fire where the officers Slept they fired on us and Shot down our Commander afterwards General Swift who was kill'd in the late war in Canada our fire was Returned and two of their officers fell Capts Read and Henderson we then left the fort and Returned to our quarters Soon after Coll Armstrong Came in with a Reinforcement and next day Came with 150 men to take 21 as we were setting down to our scanty meal or dinner we discovered them and bard the doars and a Shower of balls were poured in on us and we Returned the Shot with better aim than they for the Soon Caryd of three horse loads of wounded and left there pilot on the field who was Caryd of the next Day they Soon began to Retreat and were so far of that they Could do no injury to us but one man Slitely they hung around us untill about evening when the moon was high and Retreated to the fort they Came out once in the night and hid behind an old barn and lay untill morning and when the men in the house were up and went out they fired and wounded one man and made their Escape we then went in small parties and lay

about \* \* \* \* to among them and Soon Causd them to keep Close our party then began to incres as danger disappeard and Soon amounted to 40 we then began to Clear the houses of our troublesome neighbours and in the Cours of two weeks were the masters of those who had tironized over us Except the fort.

The officer of the fort party had Raised a large Peace of buckwheat over agains the fort and had employd Soldiers to thresh it we discoverd them at work and found that they had a goodly heap and as we were in want of bread we gatherd all the Carriages and teams that we Could get and in the morning by daylight we had it loaded and about Ready for a Start we were fired on by the Cannon but took all of Safe and Returned home they Calling us to know if the d— Yankeys did not want some molasses to Eat with our bread the weather now began to grow Cold and the fort Party in want of wood would send teams into the woods for wood this Soon Came to our Ears and the wood was reachd and when they Came for wood we would cut there Geers and Send them back they then burnd a number of log houses for wood and the weather became so cold that they were Compel to take a dark night and decamp and we became masters of the fort and laid it low thus Ended the Siege and after many fruitless attempes to rout us the Sheriff was ordered to Reinstate us and a man will do any thing Rather than be troden on.

[ENDORSED.]

The narrative of Elisha Harding Senr as written by him before his death which occurred on the first of August 1839

ORDERLY BOOK OF  
COLONEL ZEBULON BUTLER, AT WYOMING,  
FROM AUG. 1, 1778, TO OCT. 28, 1778.

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This important and interesting document was lately discovered among the papers of the late Hon. Charles Miner, the Historian of Wyoming, and presented by his family to Mrs. Stanley Woodward, a descendant of Colonel Zebulon Butler, who has generously placed it in the custody of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. It is in the handwriting of General Lord Butler, then a youth of seventeen, who acted as aide to his father until appointed, October 3, 1778, Quartermaster of the post at Wyoming.

Mr. Miner has briefly quoted from this Orderly book, on page 241 of his History of Wyoming. He also refers on the same page to the interment, October 22, 1778, of the remains of those who fell in the Massacre of the third and fourth of July, 1778. This Orderly book also contains, what is not pertinent here, the General Orders under Washington at West Point, where Colonel Butler was stationed, from May 8 to August 8, 1781.

Very little is known of affairs in the Wyoming Valley from July 8, 1778, when the Indians and Tories had entirely retired, until August 4, when the Wyoming troops under Col. Zebulon Butler returned to defend this point. The memoranda of Colonel Butler, published among the letters on page 131, *infra*, shows the prompt action of the Colonel immediately after the battle of the 3d of July. On that night he dispatched, as appears from that paper, Isaac Baldwin to the Board of War at York, Pa., with a report of the tragedy. On the next day he himself departed for Stroudsburg, whence he also dispatched Lieutenant Daniel Gore to

Headquarters, doubtless with letters to General Washington. At the same time he sent Lieutenant John Jenkins to Harris Ferry with the news, and early in August he expressed John Hagerman to Philadelphia. The expense of such service in those days is shown in the same memoranda. In his letter to Washington, Butler asked assistance for the inhabitants still left in the Valley in harvesting their crops. Among the letters following the extracts from the Orderly book, all of which are preserved in the archives of this Society and bear on the time in Wyoming covered by the Orders, the first one, from General Samuel H. Parsons, shows that Colonel Butler's appearance in Wyoming in June, 1778, was by leave of the Commanding General. In August, by command of the Board of War, having joined Captain Spaulding, then at Stroudsburg, he returned to Wyoming, took command of the post and erected a stockade near the old Ross house. This they occupied until they could rebuild Fort Wyoming.

The Returns here given show that his command then consisted of Captain Simon Spaulding's Company of Continentals and Captain William Hooker Smith's Company of Wyoming Militia, numbering ninety-seven, rank and file, although Butler, in his report to Colonel Thomas Hartley, at Sunbury, August 5, states his forces at "40 Continental troops and about 40 Militia." (Pa. Archives, vi, 690.) This number was augmented September 1, as the second Return shows, by seventy-nine men under Captain George Bush of Hartley's Regiment, and a few under Lieutenant Daniel Gore. The third Return of October 28 shows an addition of about 16 men under Captain James Kenney from Hartley's regiment. A roster of one hundred and seventeen Wyoming men, enlisted for the defence of this post at Wyoming August, 1778, and endorsed in the handwriting of Colonel Butler, is in the possession of Oscar J. Harvey, Esq., who will publish it in his forthcoming History of Wilkes-Barré, work on which is rapidly progressing.

It is not the purpose here to anticipate in any way this valuable work, but to preserve in full the following important documentary history of the Valley during the last six months of 1778.

During the month of August, 1778, the expedition of Colonel Hartley against the Indians of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna was undertaken. This Orderly book shows to what extent the Wyoming forces were participants in the expedition. It also shows that Colonel Hartley was for a brief period at Wyoming after the expedition had returned. Hartley's expedition will be treated fully in the History of Wilkes-Barré. His official report will be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1st series, vol. vii; and much correspondence relative to the expedition occurs in vols. vi and vii.

A number of letters from Hartley, Butler, and others, throwing much light on the matter, are in the keeping of this Society and will follow after the Orderly book. The latter, with these documents, give something of the personnel of Hartley's and Butler's officers, and others associated with the expedition. It is thought wise to group these here, marking with an asterisk (\*) those whose full record and identification with Hartley and Butler at this time will be found accurately given by Heitman in his "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783."

#### PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

- \*Colonel Thomas Hartley.
- \*Captain Benjamin C. Stoddart.
- \*Captain George Bush.
- \*Captain James Kenney (often written Kerney).
- \*Captain Henry Carberry, Light Horse.
- \*Captain James Forrester.
- Captain Hawkins Boone.

Captain John Brady. "July 1, 1778, Captains John Brady and Boone, Lieuts. Dougherty and Robert King were ordered home by Gen. Washington to assist Colonel Hartley in protecting the West Branch Valley. Capt. Brady was assassinated by Indian Scouts near the town of Muncy, Pa., April 11, 1779, and Capt. Boone fell near Fort Freeland July 29, 1779." (Pa. Arch., 2d s., x, 758.)

Captain James Murray (also written Murrow or Morrow), commanding 60 Northumberland County Rangers, enlisted for six months' service. (Pa. Arch., 3d s., xxiii, 348.) Possibly Colonel James Murray. (Pa. Arch., 2d s., xi, 6.)

Captain J. Camplin, named as Captain by Colonel Hartley 1779 (Pa. Arch., 2d s., xi, 6); as Campton by Linn in "Annals of Buffalo Valley;" probably Capt. Thomas Kemplen, Northumberland County Rangers. (*Id.*, 2d s., xiv, 334.)

- \*Mr. Thomas Wiggins, Surgeon under Hartley in new 11th.
- \*Lieutenant William Lemon.
- \*Lieutenant Martin Eichelberger.
- \*Lieutenant William McCurdy.
- \*Lieutenant Thomas McCoy.
- \*Lieutenant Francis Thornbury.
- \*Lieutenant Robert Allison.
- \*Lieutenant Robert King.
- \*Lieutenant William Simms.

Mr. John Chatham, Captain under Col. James Murray, Northumberland Rangers.

Mr. William Stewart. (Pa. Arch., vi, 691.)

\*Mr. John Barkley, Ensign 4th Pa., 2d Lieut., Oct. 1, 1776.

\*Mr. John Boyd, Lieut. and Captain Lieut.

Sergeant Christopher Dalson, appointed Sergeant, Stoddart's Company Oct. 3, 1778.

Sergeant Patrick Connely, promoted from Corporal.

Garrett Walsh, aged 28, 5 feet eight inches high; carpenter from Ireland; private new 11th, April 29, 1777.

## WYOMING TROOPS.

- \*Colonel Zebulon Butler.
- Captain John Franklin. Ensign — Co., 24th Conn. Reg., Oct., 1776; Captain, May, 1778.
- \*Captain Simon Spaulding.
- \*Captain William Hooker Smith. Capt. 1st Co., 24th Conn. Reg., May, 1777.
- Lieutenant Hugh Forseman, Justice, Wyoming, 1778.
- Lieutenant Lebbeus Tubbs. Lieut. 1st Co., 24th Conn. Reg., May and Oct., 1777.
- \*Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, Adj't., 1st Lieut. 3d Conn. Line. January 1, 1777, "on duty at Westmoreland."
- Lieutenant Daniel Gore, Lieut. 6th Co., 24th Conn. Reg., Oct., 1775, Capt. John Franklin's Company.
- \*Lieutenant Asahel Buck, Lieut. 2d Co., 24th Conn. Reg., Oct., 1775.
- \*Lieutenant John Jenkins, Ensign 7th Co., 24th Conn. Reg., Oct., 1775, &c.
- \*Lieutenant Phineas Pierce, 2d Lieut. Ensign Elisha Blackman. Ensign 2d Co., 24th Conn. Reg., May, 1775.
- Ensign John Hageman, Franklin's Co., 1778-1782. Ensign 6th Co., 24th Conn. Reg., Oct., 1777.
- Ensign John Comstock. Ensign 1st Co., 24th Conn. Reg., Oct., 1777.
- Major Mason Fitch Alden, Ensign 24th Conn. Reg.; Forage Master Oct. 3, 1778.
- Lord Butler, Quarter Master, Oct. 3, 1778.
- Sergeant Thomas Neal, Private, Spaulding's Co. January 1, 1777; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1777.
- Sergeant Frederick Eveland, Spaulding's Co.; Corporal, January 1, 1777; Sergeant, December 1, 1777.
- Sergeant Peregrine Gardner, Spaulding's Co., January 1, 1777; discharged August 1, 1781.
- Sergeant Rufus Lawrence, Spaulding's Co.
- Benjamin Clark, Private, Durkee's and Spaulding's Co.
- Isaac Benjamin, " " " " "
- Samuel Ransom, " " " "
- Phineas Coleman, " " " "

For Wyoming Troops see also Col. Records Conn., Vol. XV, Connecticut in the Revolution, and Records of the State of Conn., 1776-1778, Vol. 1, 1894.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

ORDERLY BOOK OF COL. ZEBULON BUTLER.

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Camp Westmoreland August 7th A D 1778  
Detachment Orders.\*

Our present Situation Appears rather dangerous and Alarming and as Our Whole Interest and the Little Remaining prospect of Our Crops Depends on our Maintaining this Post and keping the possestion of the Country—therefore Every person Will Consider himself under the strongest tie and Obligation to do his Utmost in the defence of the place Against our Common Enemy—And as it is Impossible that we Can make Ourselfes formidable in any degree Without Submitting our Selves to Good order And disipline—therefore the Martial Law is to be Strictly Adhered too and obeyd as well by the Militia as Continental Troops and all who Join the detachment under the Command of Colo Butler—the pernicious practice of Stroling about in Small partys and Absenting themselfes without Leave is not only Hurtful to Good Order but dangerous—therefore the Colo forbids it in the most Strongest Manner—And because Complaints have been Exhibited that some Evil Person's have Been plundering and Making wast of what Little private property has Escapd the Mercilos hands of our Common Enemy the Colo forbids in the most positive manner Any kind of Plundering or Making wast of property as killing Sheep swine or poltry or in Any manner Injuring the Interest of any Man as Removing hidden things out of their place Unless it be such as is taking damage and then to Bring it Into store where it may be taken proper Care off—for futer the Guard is to be Relieved at 6 Oclock in the Morning and the Role to be Called twice A day (vz) Morning and Evening—it is Expected that the officers will be

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\* The Orderly Book has this endorsement: "Lord Butler his Hand of Writing."

Particularly attentive to Se that the Above order be Complyd With—And the Non Commission'd officers Required to Enjoin it on the Soldiers and Give Early Information of All Breeches that Comes to their Knowledge—and all Who are found Guilty of the breach of this Order may Expect to Suffer the Consequences of the Martial Law in their Cases

officer of the day this day—Lieut Gore  
officer of the day tomorrow Lieut Peirce

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Camp Westmoreland August 8th AD 1778  
Officer of the day tomorrow, Lieut Jinkins

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Camp Westmoreland August 9th AD 1778.

Orders that for the futer A Subbolton officer Visit the Guards by day and by Night and Inspect the Soldiers Huts and Cooking and See that they keep them Clean and Aair their Clothing &c and the Sergt of the Guard to Make A Report in writing to the officer of the day and the officer of the day to the Commanding officer—that No Canoe be taken on Any pretense Whatsoever without an order from the Commanding officer—that A Court Martial set tomorrow morning at 9 oclock at the presidents Markee to try Such prisoners as Shall be brought before them

Capt Spaulding president Lt Peirce Lieut Jinkins Ensign Comstock Ensign Blackman Members

officer of the day tomorrow—Ensn Comstock

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Camp Westmoreland 17th Augst 1778.

Orders that their be A Court martial held this day at the presidents Markee at 9 oclock this morning for the Tryal of Such prisoners as shall be brought before it Capt Spaulding President Lieut Gore Lt pearce Lieut Jinkins Members—

it is once More Ordered that the Sergts or Corp Commanding Guards picketts or Scouts Immediately on their Relief or Return Report to the Commanding officer and their Neglect Will be demd Disobedience of orders and they will be treated Accordingly—

And it is ordered that the Commesary Issue one pound and one Quarter of flower to Each Station and Meat as Usual the Quarter of A pound of flower being in Lew of Same Money—And as their is A Number of Hogs Now on the Ground fit for pork and there proper owner Not present and it being Best to have them Killed for the Use of the Soildiers ordered that all Such as are And may be brought to the Commosarys have the description and Wait taken and the Comfr to pay the money at the Usual price into the hands of Lieut Asel buck for the Use of the owners When Called for by the proper owner or owners and Lieut Buck to be Accountable for the Same til paid out as Above Mentioned Orders that for the fatigue the Quarter Guard pickett Guard and Scout parade together at Six of the Clock in the Morning the Quarter Guard to Relieve the pickett to Keep in the fort for fatigue &c till Evening and then take orders from the Commanding officer how to Conduct for the Night following.

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Camp Westmoreland 3d Sep 1778

#### Orders

That there be a Return of all the Troops at this post both Continental; and Militia that Does Duty; to be made as soon as may be.

that there be a Court of Enquiry set this Day at 10 o Clock at Mr Yeringtons house to Enquire into such matters as shall be brought before them Lt Obadiah Gore President Lt Pierce Lt Danl Gore members

Whereas there is yet frequent Complaints of the Troops killing and Destroying Sheep hogs and Poltry &c to the Damage of the Destresd Inhabitants; Notwithstanding the Peremtory Order of the 7th of augt against such Practices, the Colo once more strictly forbids them the killing of Sheep Swine or Poltry on any Pretence whatever (not even the Excuse of their being their own Property shall be admitted) on Penalty of severe Punishment—as there is a sufficiency of fire-wood nigh and Convenient for this Encampment the Troops are to be Carefull and not burn fencing-stuff nor Other Timber

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Camp Westmoreland 4th of Sept 1778

Orders

that the Guard Consist of one subaltern 2 serjeants 2 Corpl and 27 Privates—out of Which one serjt one Corpl and 6 Privates are to be Taken for the Picket Guard—the Guard to parade at Troop Beating. the Officer Comanding the Guard is to be particularly careful that the men be kept Together, not more than Two to be absent at a Time on any pretense whatever; the picket to Remain in the fort until near Dusk at Evening then to march to mill Creek and Guard the two Bridges While Daylight and then to Return to the fort and Remain while Relieved—A Drum and fife to attend the Parade at Guard mounting.

Details.	Sub.	Sergt.	Corpl.	Privates
Capt Spaulding . . . . .	I	I	I	12
Capt Bush . . . . .	O	I	I	14
Lt Gore . . . . .				I
	I	2	2	27

Camp Westmoreland 5th Sept 1778

## Orders

that a Court Martial set this Day at Mr Yeringtons houste at 9 o clock to try such Prifoners as shall be brought them Capt Bush President Lt McCurdy Lt Lemon Lt Jenkins & Enfn Hagerman members

The Details to be as yesterday only Capt Bush furnishes a Subaltern

C Sign Litchfield

Att a Garifon Court Martial Whereof Capt George Bush was President was Tryed Thomas Neal a Serjt in Capt Spauldings Independent Company for absenting himself from his Guard contrary to Orders

the Court are of Oppinion from the Evidence that the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge and sentenced him to be Reduced to the ranks.

the Judgement of the Court martial is approved off and Ordered that the Prisoner be brought before Guard at Retreat beating this Evening and there hear the Doings of the Court Read and there be Dismisssed to Go to his Duty as a Private.

Westmoreland 5th Sept 1778.

Camp Westmoreland 6th of Sept 1778

## Orders

Details		Sub.	Serjt.	Corpl.	Privates.				
						1	2	2	27
	Capt Bush . . . . .		1	1	14				
	Capt Spaulding . . .		1	1	12				
	Lt Gore . . . . .	1	0	0	1				

C Sign Philedelphia

Camp Westmoreland 7th of Sept 1778  
Orders

Details.	Sub.	Sgt.	Corp.	Privates.
Capt Bush . . . . .		I	I	I4
Capt Spaulding . . . . .	I	I	I	I1
Lt Gore . . . . .				I
Capt Smith . . . . .				I
		I	2	27

C Sign Arnold

The Commanding Officer of the Garison at Westmoreland forbids any Ihabitant or other Person from purchasng any kind of Cloathing or Other Necesarrys of any kind from the Soldiers at this Post—unless the soldier first apply to his Officer and Obtains Leave from him of such sale—as the Punishment in the military Line is very severe in such cases—they may Depend on its being put in full force if found violating this Order

by Order of the Colo

## Camp at Westmoreland 8th Sept 1778

Obadiah Gore Adj't

Details of the Guard.	Sub.	Sgt.	Corp.	Privates.	Fatigue.
Capt Bush . . . . I	I	I	I	I3 . . . I	I I I
Capt Spaulding . . .	I	I	I2 . . . I	I	9
Lt Gore . . . . .			I . . .		I
Capt Smith . . . . .			I		
				2	21
	I	2	2	27	

C Sign Green

## Camp Westmoreland 9th of Sept 1778

## Orders—Detail of the guard

Capt Bush . . . . .	I	I	I4
Capt Spaulding . . . .	I	I	I1
Lt Gore . . . . .			I
Capt Smith . . . . .			I
	I	2	2
			27
			C Sign Norwich

## Camp Westmoreland 10th of Sept 1778

## Orders—Details for Guard

Capt Bush . . . . .	O	I	I4
Capt Spaulding . . . .	I	I	I1
Lt D Gore . . . . .			I
Capt Smith . . . . .		I	I
	I	2	2
			27
			C Sign Hartford

## Camp Westmoreland 11th of Sept 1778

## Orders

that there be a scout sent this Day Down to Wapollapin and to Remain there and at Nescopeck While Tomorrow Evening and then to Return

that there be a Return made by Tomorrow at Troop Beating of all the Cartridges and flints that the Troops have now on hand Which are Good; and that they Return all the Broken Cartridges

## Details of the Guard

	Sub.	Serj.	Corp.	Privates.
Capt Bush . . . . .	I	I	I	I4
Capt Spaulding . . . .	I	I		I2
Lt D Gore . . . . .				I
	I	2	2	
				27 C sign Cumberland

Camp Westmoreland Sept 12th 1778

## Orders

It is found that the Pernicious Practice of playing Cards is Pravalent in this Camp Notwithstanding the Articles of war and Sundry General Orders which have been published throughout the American Army to the contrary forbiding such Practices—the Colo is surprised to find that Disiplined Continental Troops should be so lost to Good order as to be found violating those Rules and orders—and that if any Persist in such Practices for the future they may Depend on being severely Punished according to the nature of the Offence.

as the Camp has been Alarmed by the fireing of Guns the Practice is once more Strictly forbidden on Penalty of severe Punishment

## Details of the Guard

Capt Bush . . . .	I	I	I3
Capt Spaulding .	I	I	I2
Lt Gore . . . .	I		I
Capt Smith . . . .			I
	1	2	27
			C Sign Hartley

Camp Westmoreland 13th of Sept 1778

## Orders

That a Detachment of 130 men of Continental Troops march From This post tomorrow under the Command of Capt Bush on an Expedition and that they Draw four days provisions this afternoon and have it Cookd and be in Readiness to march by Eight o Clock in the morning—and that they be Paraded this afternoon and the Officers se that the men are Compleat with arms and ammunition

C Sign Providence

## Camp Westmoreland 14th Sept 1778

## Orders

that there be a Return made tomorrow morning of the number and State of the Continental Troops at this post—and also a Return of the State of the militia who are under pay

that no soldier be absent from Camp on any account whatever without leave from the Comanding Officer of the Company and he not to Give Liberty for more than two at a time

it has been Observed by the Commanding Officer of this post that for sundry days past a number of soldiers have been Intoxicated and unfit for service—it is ordered that all Tavern keepers and Retailers of Liquor be Carefull that no soldier be found Drunk by their means as they shall answer such Defect by the forfeiture of their Liquor or at Least be prohibited the Liberty of retailing for the future

C Sign March

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Sept 15th 1778 Countersign France

16th C Sign Spain

17th C Sign Berlin

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## Camp Westmoreland 24th of Sept 1778

Ordered that Thos Neil of Capt Spaulding Company who was reduced from a sergt by order of a Courtmartial on the 5th of Sept be restored again to a sergt in sd Company and is to be Obeyed as such

Wyoming Oct 1st 1778

It is Agreeable to the Articles of War in general and to the Articles of these States in Particular that the Whole of the Articles taken upon Any Excursion or Expidition (Similar to the one in Which We have Engaged) Called by the Name of Plunder (Except Military Stores Should be the property of the Whole Party who took the Same—

Otherwise there Would be the Hiest Encouragement to Worthless men to Quit their duty and go in search of Plunder

The Colo Commandant

Orders Captains Stadder Spaulding and Morrow With the Assitance—of Lieut King Qr Mr to Examine into the Number of Articles plunderd and Make Report tomorrow—

All Persons Who have been engaged In this Expedition are Ordered to make an Exact Return of the Articles taken and Now in their Possefion—to those four Gentlemen this Evening or tomorrow Morning Should any one Volunteer or Other be Hardy Enough to Conceal any Article he Shall be punished to Military Laws and His Carrictor and punishment Published

Westmoreland Oct 2d 1778

The Colo Comdt orders the Sale of the Goods taken from the Enemy by the detachment under his Command to begin

Capt Bush Vendue Master and Cashier.

Capt Brader Clerk Capt Stodder Spaulding and Morrow to Superintend the Vandue

Any officer of the detachment may bid till 10 £ without Cash but for any thing above that Sum one of above officers or A Capt of one of the Continental Companies must be Security to pay in ten days. A Non Commissioned officer or Soldier may bid to any Sum not Exceeding 5 £ an officer Must be Security for Anything Above

Any other persons Not belonging to the detachment may

bid for any Articles but Must pay Cash for the same—the Money arising from these Sales to be disposed of as follows—

the Colo his Capts and Subls Capt Spaulding and his Subls Capt Morrow and his Subls Capt Boone Capt Brady. Mr Carbury Mr Chatham. Mr Sims. Mr Robt King. Mr Wm Stewart. Mr Boyd. Mr McCoy. Mr Wiggins. Mr Al-lison. Mr Barkley and Capt Campler and Franklin—Each to draw to Shares—

the Rest of the whole detachment horse and Foot Volunteers and others each to draw one Share.

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Wiomng Oct the 3d 1778

Colo Hartley takes the oppertunity of Returning his thanks to the officers and Soldiers Volluntiers and Others under his Command on the Late Expidition for their Good Conduct and perservation during that Tolefome and dangerous March amidst Hunger Woding of River at Mid-night

Marches no Complaints were heard all was Submission and Resignatton in Action several of the Continental officers dishtinguished themselves Capt Boone and Capt Champlane of the Voluntiers deserve particularly to be Named—Capt Franklin with his Voluntiers from Wyoming Were Very useful in this Expidition In Short with Very few Exceptions the Whole detachment have acquited themselves With the Highest Reputation—and they have this further Satisfaction to know they have Saved the Lives of many and Servd their Country Sergt Allison and Sergt thornbury for their good Conduct on the March and their great bravery in action are appointed Ensigns in Colo Hartley's Regiment Colo Hartley's Regiment (Except thoſe who are ordered to Stay With Capt Keiney) Capt Morrow Company and the Voluntures from Northumberland and to draw

and Cook three days provisions Exclusive of the present day and be ready to March this Afternoon at four o'clock, the Quartermaster and packhorses Master to prepare for movement—Christopher dalson Soldier in Capt Stodders Company Colo Hartleys Regt for his bravery and good Conduct in the Action of the 29th Lt is Appointed to be A Serjt Corporal Connally Who has Some acted as Serjt has Evinst the property of the Choice and he is Conferrd as Serjt.

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Camp Westmoreland 3d Oct 1778

The Commanding Officer at this Post does appoint Lord Butler to the office of Quarter Master at this Post and Major F. Alden Forrag Master at this Post and they are to be Obeyed as such in their Respective offices.

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Camp Westmoreland 9 Octo 1778

Garrison Orders

that the Officers of the Guard se that no Horses or Cattle be suffered to be within the Lines of the Fort and to se that there be no cooking in the fort excepting in the houses that have Chimneys and to se that the fort be swept Clean Every morning before the Guard is Relieved: and likewise to Still all noises within hearing of the Fort after tattoo beating and to take up all stragling persons in and about the Fort after tattoo beating, by Order of the Commanding Officer

A Garrison Court Martial held at Westmoreland Otr 9th 1778 by order of Colo Butler for to try Such prisoners as may be brought before them

Capt Kerney president

Lieut peirce } Members { Lieut Forzman  
Lieut Gore } { Lieut Tubbs.

prisoner Benjamin Cleark brought before the Court for disobedience of orders the prisoner plead Guilty but Says the Reason was because he had No Shoes for to March in the Court finding the prisoner Guilty are of opinion he Shall have Seventy five Lashes Well Laid on his bare Back at Retreat beting Jas Kerney Prest

The Colo Approves the Sentence and Orders it put in Execution Accordingly.

As Benj Cleark has the Character of A. Good Soldier the Commanding officer thinks proper to forgive him for this time and hopes this Will be Sufficient Warning to him and his brother Soldiers Not to Refuse doing their duty for the futer.

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Camp Westmoreland Oct 19th 1778

Orders that the Whole of the Continental Soldiers and that are of duty and the Militia of Capt Smiths Compy turn Out tomorrow Morning at half after Six With all the tools the Can Collect and Inhabitance are desired to Lend A hand With themselves and team all to work on the Fort and the officers are desired to Attend. the Commanding officer flatters himself that they will turn out so Gennerally that the fort will be so near done that the Next day we can Attend to bury the Remains of our friends that Lost their lives in the Late Battle at this place and that for the their be no fatigue Rum Issued only to fatigue parties and Scouts.

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Camp Westmoreland Octr 20th 1778

Orders that as the fort is Not So far finished as was Expected that all the Troops of duty turn out tomorrow morning at half after Six OClock to Work at the fort and the Teams be Colected for that purpose and the Commanding

officer Expects it will be so far finished that he Can afford A Sufficient Guard the Next day for burying the Remains of our Friends Now Lying Above Ground that Lost their Lives in the Late Battle at Westmoreland

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Camp Westmoreland Octr 21 1778

Orders that there be A party Consisting of A Subln 2 Serjts 2 Corpls and twenty five Privates prade to morrow morning with their Arms &c to go as A Guard to those that Will go to burry the Remains of the men killed at the Late Battle at and Near the place Called Wintermute Fort and it is Expected that the main Inhabitance of this place Universally turn Out and Afist in burying their Late friends that Lost their Lives in Sd Battle

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Camp Westmoreland Oct 21st 1778

A Garrison Court Martial held at Westmoreland by order of Colo Butler for to try Such prisoners as may be brought before them

Capt Spaulding president

Lieut Peirce } Members { Lieut Gore  
Lieut Lemon } { Lieut Forzman

Isaac Benjamin Confind for being drunk When he was to Mount Guard the prisoner Pleads Not Guilty Sargt Gardner and Mr. Hide testifies that Sd Benjamin this Morning

Complained that he Was Sick and did Not drink one drop of Liquor this day Sargt Eveland Says that Benjamin acted as if he had been Drunk this morning the Court is of opinion that Sd Benjamin is Not Guilty and Request him to be Released from His Confinement

2d prisoner

Garret Weltsh Soildier of Colo Hartley's Regt Capt Kerneys detachment Confind for being drunk on Guard the prisoner pleads Guilty the Court Sentance him to Receive fifty Lashes on his Bare Back

3d prisoner

Samuel Ransom Confind for fireing of his [gun] Repeatedly Contrary to Orders and Rules of this Garrison. the prisoner Says that he did fire but he did Not think it was any harm as it Was Such A practice in that place he Says that Sargt Lawrrence told him it Was Contrary to orders but he Says that Sargt Larrence had practised it himself it is the oppinion of Court that the prisoner Should Stand five minutes on A Sharp pickett with his bare foot.

4th prisoner

Phinas Coleman Confind for fireing his Gun Repeatedly Contrary to orders and the Rules of this Garrison the pris-  
oner Says that he has fired his Gun and had heard that it was Contrary to orders to fire but it Was A practice in that place, and he might fire as Well as other people. It is the oppinion of this Court the prisoner be picketed for five minites

Simeon Spaulding Capt

Camp 21st Octr 1778

the Commanding officer Approves of the Judgement of the Above Court Martial on Each of prisoners and Orders that it be put in Execution at Retreat beting this evening.

Camp Westmoreland Octr 25th 1778

Orders that for the futer No Man Belonging to the Continental Troops or militia doing duty at this post Sleep out of Camp or Stay out of Camp any Night on any pretence Whatever without Special orders or Liberty and it is once more ordered that no one Belonging to the Continental Troops or Militia doing duty at this post Absent them Selves by Night or by day without Liberty from the Commanding officers of their Compy and the officers Not to Allow more to be Absent at one time than Capt Kerty two Capt Spaulding three Lieut Gore one and Capt Smith one and the Commanding officer Expects this order will be Strickly attended to Without Repeating—and that there be A Return of the Joyners Carpenters and masons belonging to the troops. and that there be A Return of those that are best skilled as Artilleremen.

[End of the Wyoming Orderly Book.]

A RETURN OF THE DETACHMENT UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL ZEBULUN BUTLER  
 Westmoreland. Augt 1st 1778

	Rank and File					
Dead						
Sick absent						
Sick present						
On Hurtow						
On Commd						
At for Duty						
Music.						
Serfts on Commd.						
Serfts At for Duty.						
Ensigns.						
2d Lieutts.						
1st Lieutts.						
Capt's.						
Lieut. Col.						
Total	1	2	2	1	1	9
					"	97

N.B. We were not at Wyoming  
 till the 4th Inst ! and then the  
 Militia went abt. their own  
 private Businefs.

A RETURN OF THE DETACHMENT UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUTT. COL. ZEBN. BUTLER  
Westmoreland Sept 1st, 1778.

Rank and File	Capt. Spalding	Capt. Bush	Lieutt. D. Gore	Capt. Smith's Militia	Total
At for Duty	1	"	"	"	1
Capt's.	2	2	"	"	3
1st Lieut's.	"	1	"	"	1
2d Lieut's.	"	"	"	"	"
Finsgns.	"	"	"	"	"
Serjts. At for Duty.	"	"	"	"	"
Serjts. on Commd.	"	"	"	"	"
Musick.	"	"	"	"	"
At for Duty.	"	"	"	"	"
On Commd.	"	"	"	"	"
On Furlow	"	"	"	"	"
Sick Present	"	"	"	"	"
Sick Absent	"	"	"	"	"
Dead	"	"	"	"	"
Deserted	"	"	"	"	"

A RETURN OF THE DETACHMENT OF CONTINENTAL TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF

LIEUT COLO ZEBN BUTLER

at Westmoreland on the Susquehannah River Octo 28 1778

	Rank and File					
Deffected						
Dead						
Sick absent						
On Furlow						
On Command						
At for Duty						
Sejft At for Duty						
MilicK						
Sejft on Command						
On Furlow						
Sick Present						
At for Duty						
Rank and File						

N.B. one Subn Doing Adjt Duty } Included in the above return  
 and one Subn on Command }  
 Lieut Gores 2nd Lieut is absent on Furlow

Westmoreland October 28. 1778  
 A RETURN OF THE AMINISION NOW IN THE MAGAZEEEN TO COMPLETEET  
 THREE GUNES CONSISTING OF TWO FOUR POUNDERS & ONE SWIVEL

The Amision Fit For Action	The Artikels & Ann Wantg to Come Each Gun	endorsed Ammunition Return Jan 1779
20	Rd of Cannister Shot Pr	
6	Rd of Case Shot 3 Pr	
4	Rd of Grapre Shot	
40	Blime Cartridgs	
30	Round Shot 4 Pr	
28	Round Shot 3 Pr	
19	Blime Swivel Cartridgs	
1	Sloe Mach	
38	Weight of Loos Powder	
72	Sloe Macches Wg	
36	Quick Macches Wg	
100	Chubees Wanting	
18	Rd to Comt Each Cannon Wg	
36	To Comt Guns of 60 Rons	
36	To Comt the Swivel 60 Rs	
41	Total Rous Wanting	
77	Total Rous Wanting	

CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. ZEBULON BUTLER,  
WYOMING,  
JUNE—DECEMBER, 1778.

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**Gen. S. H. Parsons to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

Ft Arnold June 24th 1778

Dear Colo

The General approves of your remaining with ye People of Wyoming until the Danger of an attack from ye Savages is over or you receive further orders—the Enemy have left Philadelphia and are on their March to New York Perhaps they may have some broken Bones

In the utmost hast

Yr Friend

S. H. Parsons

P. S. Let me know nearly  
the Distance from you to  
the Town of the Senecas  
& Cayugas for special Reasons

[Addressed] To | Colo Butler | Wioming

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**Gen. S. H. Parsons to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

White Plains 15th July

Dr Colo. The Rumor of the Wioming Settlement being nearly destroyd has given me great Concern. Genl Gates has therefore sent Lt Gore with Leave of Six weeks absence to see your State &c. I must beg you to give me the earliest Particular Inteligence about the Matter that Proper Measures may be taken to chastise the Insolence of those Villains—

Every Thing has a most favourable Aspect since the Battle of Monmouth a large french Fleet is off Sandy Hook commanded by the Count D'Estaing our army is gathering to this Post, Part of ye Enemy's Troops are gone to Europe no Recruits are coming & all Things look like an End of War this Campaign

Yr hbl Servt

S. H. Parsons

[Addressed] Colo Zeb Butler  
Wioming

**Col. Nathan Denison to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

Fort Penn the 30th of July 1778

Der Colo

the Cloven foot seems to appear most Plain then When you Left this I applied to Coln Stroud this morning for arms & ammunition for our Peopl he Replid that he had not more then one hundred or 100 and fifty Weight of Led in Stoar but expected a waggon Load of ammunition from allintown soon; so that we need not expected to be supplyed from this Stoar; as to arms he says he has about one hundred Which he had from Coln Hoopper & wants Direction from him how to Dispose of them: Doctr Smith is hear and Says that he Saw Doctr Guston at Catterwise Who Left our Settlement yesterday week & says that there were only a few tories there & further says that there is a scheem that way on foot for the Pennsilvany People to git in Possefion of our Settlement—am Sr your humbl Sevt

[Addressed]

Nathan Denison

To | Coln Zebulon Butler | att or near | Eastown |  
Pennsylvania

\*Lt. Col. Z. Butler to Commanding Officer at Sunbury, 1778.

Sir,

I arrived at this place yesterday with about 20 Cont'l Troops, & about 40 Militia. We discovered two small parties of Indns yesterday, & fired at them, & discovered two other partys this day; what number there is about is uncertain. If your Honor should think it consistent to have some part of the Troops, under your Comd, advance as far up the river as this place, or as far as you should think proper. I think it will be a means of keeping the Savages from murdering & robbing the Inhabitants of these Frontiers, but must submit it to your wisdom, & subscribe myself,

y'r mo. h'ble serv't,

Z. BUTLER, Lt. Col.

N. B. We are short of ammunition.

*Directed,*

To the Commanding Officer, Sunbury, in Northumberland.

\*Col. Hartley to Lt. Col. Butler, 1778.

Sir, Sunbury, August the 9th, 1778.

Your Letter of the 5th Instant, came to this Place whilst I was up the West Branch, & was forwarded on by Express to me. I arrived here last night and dispatched the Express to Day.

I am pleased to hear that you have collected so many men, & that you have been able to make the progress you mentioned, I should still be happier to hear you were able to maintain your ground, and that I was capable of sending you a Reinforcement.

The Troops belonging to the Continental Service now

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\* These letters from Col. Butler to Col. Hartley, Aug. 5, 1778, and Col. Hartley's reply of Aug. 9, are reprinted here from the Penna. Archives, Vol. VI, p. 690, to make the correspondence of Col. Butler more complete. All the letters of this series excepting these two are from the unpublished MS. of this Society.

with you, I had Instructions to order to join me, but as you seem to be in a fair way of being of Service to the Fronteers, where you now are, they are to remain with you till further orders. I understand Troops are marching from East Town to support you. I hope this will enable you once more to look the Enemy in the face, and revenge those cruel Murders and Injuries your worthy Countrymen have suffered. I expect another Part of my Regiment to join me every Day, and some more Militia. I have established a Post and a Work is built, at one Jenkens's about six miles below the Niscopeck Falls. There is now a Garrison there which is to be strengthened to-morrow, when I am reinforced my Wish is to extend our post to Wioming—Should you not think yourself able to maintain yourself at Wioming you are to March your Troops to Jenkens Fort, at the Place I have mentioned.

I am ordered up to assist the Fronteers, which I shall do in the best manner I am capable; it will give me great pleasure to have it in my power to support and maintain yours.

The Enemy have, yesterday morning, appeared near Loyal Sock, on the West Branch, they Killed a Soldier of mine & one Militia man, one other is missing. Captain Brady's son was wounded and Scalped, but there are some Hopes of his Recovery; there were about 30 Indians, they were pursued but made off towards the Mountains.

You will from Time to Time inform me of any thing remarkable in your Department; you will receive a Box of Cartridges by Wm. Stewart. When you want more let me know.

I am with much esteem

Your most hum. Servt,

J. HARTLEY

*Directed,*

Commdr.

To Lieut Col Zebulon Butler, Command'g at Wioming.

## Col. Zebulon Butler to Board of War?

Westmoreland August 14th 1778

Honourd Sir

After Receiving your Letter of the 15th July I Repaird to fort pen found Capt Spauldings Company there And had Encouragement of Some Troops to Join Me to go on to Wyoming and I Waited till the 2d Instant and found there was No prospect Nor Even A design of Any Assitance in the Mean Time I kept Spys going to Wyoming by Whom I found the Enemy were gone Excepting small partys I Collected about forty of the Westmoreland Militia they With Capt Spauldings Company made About 100 With them I Marchd the 2d Instant and on the 4th at Evening I Arived at this place Prevous to my Coming in I sent small partys to fall in up the River Who Come on some Small partys and Retook about 20 Head of horses and Cattle the three first days we were hear We discovered small partys and Some Scurmishing We have found since that we killed one Indian and have Lost None Can See Nor hear of None Lately I —Built A picket fort Since I Came hear and shall be Abel to stand if I Get provision in We have [about] 70 of the Militia of this place hear Well Armd [and will] get more daily but they are Employd in securing [the] Crops so that I have only Capt Spauldings Company to do all the Scouting & Guarding I Expect 10 or 12 of Capt Smiths Company to Join me soon I think it would [be well] for 3 or 4 Hundred Men to go up the River there is A Number of Tories and some Indians supposed to be About 100 on the River the Lowest down is About 20 Miles Above Us and so Extend up the River 50 or 60 Miles some part of them have Come out of the States of York & Jersys and there is A Large Number of Horses and Cattle With them Since our defeat at this place I Will send you Colo Hartlies & Kowarts Letters Youll se by them There is No prospect

of Any Assistance hear With Out further Orders so far from that that Colo Hartly Says he had Orders for the Continental Troops to Join him Which I hope Will Not be the Case Except He Comes as far up—for if the Continental troops Are Called from this place the Frontiers Will Loose 150 or 200 Good Militia Who belong to this place the Building of this fort and some Barracks at place has been done Without any Expense to the Continent Should Be Glad if the Honrl Board should think it is Necesary to Receive Orders for the further Employment of the troops at this place the Bearer Mr Hegerman Waits on the Board With this and With Capt Spauldings pay Abstracts desire the Board Will direct Mr. Gorman how to get the Money who I desire may Receive it for the Use of Said Company and his Receipt Will Be Sufficient

Can Only Say I have the Honor to be Sir Your Most  
Obedient Humble Servt

Zebn Butler

President Board of War

[Endorsed] Copy of Letter to Board of War 14th  
August 1778

[This letter is in Lord Butler's writing, but endorsed by  
Col. Zebulon Butler.]

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**Col. Thomas Hartley to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

Sir

My firm Intention is to act Offensively against the Enemy adjoining these Frontiers I go to Muncy to Morrow & am Collecting a Cleaver Body of men there—

The Detachment of my Regiment which was in Northampton County, is now Ordered to Wyoming; this will Strengthen us with upwards of 100 good men—

I order Capt. Bush of my Regiment to Join them. I expect also a Number of Militia from Cumberland & York Counties—

My Plan is this that on the 31st of August I march with all the Force I can Collect to Wyalucing, where we will arrive the 2d or 3d of Septr. Wyoming is about the Same Distance from Wyalucing that Wallaces is.

That to provide Against any Misfortune You Remain at Wyoming in Garrison with between Eighty and one hundred men, of those who are worst prepared for an Expedition to the woods; & that Capt Bush, should take the Command of all the Remainder of the Forces at Wyoming Regulars & others and March of the same 31st of August towards wyalucing to effect a Junction with me on the 2d or 3d of Septr taking Care to send on Spies to inform me of their Approach & situation—

The Troops that move from Wyoming must draw forty rounds of Catridges pr man, Carry four days Provissions on their Backs, & twelve days more of Flour with them on Pack Horses, which Mr Stewart must provide If a few Beeves Could be drove with them with Conveniency—it might be done—otherwise they must trust to Providence who I make no Doubt will favour us—

I should be happy of Your Compy on this Expedition but as it is of the last Consequence to support the Post of Wyoming, where You are so well Acquainted I must deprive myself of your assistance on this service.

Mr Stewart has promised to forward on Expresses for my men at Fort Penn & I hope they will soon be with You. as an Express went from Philadelphia also,

The Expedition from the North and the Expedition to the Westward into the Indian Country will appear about the Beginning of Septr our movement may have a happy effect, I trust these Frontiers will soon be Cleared of the Savages.

My Orders for the present are that You may have every Thing in readiness for the proposed Expedition by the 31st of Augt Inst, The Troops are not to march till they receive my further Instructions, which I will give by Express: If any thing Should happen in Your Quarters which would make the proposed Expedition improper, You are to send an Express to Wallaces at Muncy Giving me Information, by the 30th of August You will at any Rate give me Notice of the Arrival of the Detachment of my Regiment with You, & of anything remarkable in Your Department. Mr Stewart will inform You of other particulars—these Matters require the Utmost Secrecy—

From Your Character I dare Say You will Consider them Accordingly

I'm with much Esteem

Your most obedt

To

Humble Servt

Lt Colo

Thos Hartley Colonel

Zebulon Butler

Commandant

Augt the 22d 1778

---

**Col. Thomas Hartley to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

Sunberry 7th Sept 1778

Gentlemen. Every thing is nearly ready here and at Muncy for the intended operations—we have taken very good information of the proper rout from Muncy to Wyg but are at some little doubt about the exact route for Capt Bush's men, so as to effect a Junction about 15 miles from Wyg the third day of the March of each—I would not wish Capt Bush to appear on the N. E. Branch tile the Junction took place—but that he should cross the River by night from your Fort & proceed some distance from the River tile he Joined the other party from Muncy. I must therefore request that by Thursday Night next, you send me down two

persons who know the Country from your present post on the West side of the River to Wyg. I shall detain Mr. Howe till these Persons Arrive—Time is precious—let everything be prepared to move on Sunday Night Mr Howe will arrive in due time with the two men & the fullest Instructions—you must send a Guard to meet him at Wappalopen or thereabouts on Friday who are to wait for him all next day. the prospect is fair—I hope all will do well

I am Gentn  
with much Esteem  
Yr Mo Obed  
Hbl Servt  
Thos Hartley  
Colo Commd

Mr Lemon must come down with  
the two men—& will return with  
Mr Howe.

[Endorsed] To Lt Colo Zebulon Butler  
Captain George Bush  
By David  
Landin Ye  
Express

**Col. Zebulon Butler's Account, September, 1778.**

	United States to Zebn Butler Dr
Westmoreland	
Sepr 1778	
to Building A House the Frame . . .	£20. 0. 0
to paying maisons £17. 2. 0. . . . .	17. 2. 0
to paying Tenders to maisons 12 Days @ 2 Dollars . . . . .	7. 4. 0
to paying Joyners as pr Rect . . . . .	10. 13. 0
to 1288 feet Quarter stuff for Clapbords	
to 2580 feet Sawd shingles at the Same Price of Bords	
to $\frac{2500}{6368}$ feet Board	
to 60 lb Nails	
to Hinges for Doors & Windows	

## Col. Thomas Hartley to Col. Zebulon Butler.

Sir

I recd yours of yesterday by the two men I wrote for —they will be very usefull in the Indian Country.

Upon a full consideration concerning the Indian Country, & a view of the Circumstances of our affairs I have come to these determinations—

That it is absolutely necessary that the Troops at Wyoming, those on the West Branch, & in this Department should effect a Junction before they proceed against Che-mung, where I understand great part of the Plunder taken from our unhappy Brethren at Wyoming, & a Body of Indians, & Tories are collected—I mean that this Town should be approached by the Lycawming Path to the Mouth of Tawandie; & that the Town should be attacked & if possi-ble Destroyed, & that the Troops should Sweep the Coun-try, down the River to Wyoming—

This will give relief to our Frontiers, & intimidate our Enemies—I have mentioned some of the particulars to Lieutenant Lemon, which he can inform you—

I am informed Many of your People have the highest In-clination to go against some of the Indian Towns, they may revenge the Murders of Fathers, Brothers & Friends, be-sides serving their Country—

You will detain Capt Kerney with a Serjeant & 10 Men of my Regiment, a Subaltern & twenty of Spaldings & Howes men, making in the whole 30 men of those who are the least able to march, of which Capt Kerney is to take charge under your immediate direction in your Garrison— That you retain 50 Fighting Men of the Militia or Inhabi-tants to compose your Garrison—

That Capt Bush with the residue of my Regiment, & the other Troops at Wyoming do march of from thence on Mon-day next by the rout of Frelands Mill (if no nearer is known) to Muncy Fort near Wallaces—

They are to bring all the Pack Horses, Saddles &c with them, also a Bag for each Horse, if possible—previous to their march, they are to draw & Cook Four days Provisions—Provisions will be provided for them afterwards—Mr. Willm Stewart will go with them—it is expected they will arrive at Fort Muncy the third night of their march or the fourth Day—

It will be impossible to tell the Troops, or People where they are to march to—You must to induce the militia to go, say they are Marching against some Indian Town—after they are marched—the Garrison are to be informed that the Men are gone to the West Branch to support the People there, who have been attacked by the Indians—the rout to Muncy will Justify the last—the Tories will be deceived.

You will Act in the best manner you can during the absence of the Troops—I shall not perhaps go myself to Chemung (this between you and I) & you shall be supported with all the Troops in this Quarter in case of emergency—a Garrison will still be continued near Nesopeck.

Upon knowing your wants, I shall be happy to Supply them

I am Dr Sir

Yr Mo Obed Hble Servt

Thos Hartley

Colo Commandant

To Lieut Coio Z Butler

Sunbury 10th Sept 1778

You may communicate this letter to Captns Bush & Kerney also to Col Dennison & Mr W Stewart—under the strictest Injunction of Secrecy—Mr Howe & Mr —— have had some Intimations, but I dare say they will keep them Secrets—The Inhabitants who on this Expedition will be back Time enough to put in some Fall Grain. T. H.

Col. Zebulon Butler to the Board of War.

Westmoreland 30 Octr 1778

Honored Sir

As my orders are Immediately from the Bord of Warr I must Troubel the Bord With my Returns of Defirent kinds Inclosed I send you the State of this Post. as Colo Hartley has Likely given A State of affairs in this Quarter till the time he Returned from his Expedition I shall only Mention What happened since. about two Weeks ago A singel man as he was Traveling about two miles from the Fort was shot of his Horse and Scalped.\* the Last accounts we get from our Enemy in this Quarter was by two men that made their Escape from them say they were frequently Talking that they Designd another Attempt on us this Fall. but I think if they should Come we have Such A Fortyfication that with some more ammunition we Can Defend against Large Boddies and by the Inclosed Returns the Honrl Bord will be made acquainted with What we have and of Corfe will know what further is Nessefary Should be very Glad that there Might be an order for them to be forwarded as soon as Possabel and as there is some Expence for Forrag for Horses for Iron work and the Transporting of Provision Should be Glad to be Furnished with Money for that Purpose by Capt Spaulding Should be Glad that Capt Spaulding Might have Liberty to Purchase some nessefary Clothing for myself and the other officers in the Continental Store and that he might be furnished with Sufficient orders for Clothing for the Troops as there is not any to be had hear if there Should be any Further Directions and orders for me Should be Glad to Receive them by Capt Spaulding and till then I am

Sir, your Most Obt Humbel Servt

Zebn Butler Lt Colo

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\* Wm. Jameson, killed October 14, 1778. (Miner, 246.)

President of Bord of Warr

in my Hurry I Forgot to Mention the Neffisaty of A  
Physition Surgeon Medicens &c.

Some Neffesary Medicenes and some man to have Proper  
Incouragement to Undertake as A. Phisition is Realy Want-  
ing at this Post I Believe the Gentleman that Wrote the  
Inclosed Letter Will serve in that Capassity at this Post to  
Acceptance with Propper Incouragement and Medicens.

Your Honrl Humbl

Servt

Zebn Butler

[Endorsed] Copy of Letter to Board of War 30 Oct 1778

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**Board of War to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

War Office 16th Nov 1778

Sir

The Board desire you will furnish them with a return  
of the number of troops that have serv'd at the Garrison of  
Wyoming in the course of this Campaign, & the Quantity  
of military Stores, provisions and Cloathing with which they  
have been supplied—You will please to let it appear on the  
face of the return what number were continental soldiers, &  
which were militia.

I am, Sir

Your hble Servant

P. Scull

Col Z Butler  
Wyoming

Secy

Col. Thomas Hartley to Col. Zebulon Butler.

Sunbury Nov 23d 1778

Dr Sir

I receiv'd yours of the 20th inst

I am glad to understand that your place is in so defenceable a Situation—

By the Boats we send you 40 Barrels of Flour & Barrels of Biscuit 1 Barrel Salt and one of whisky also the keg of Spirits There are at present but a very few Barrels of Flour for the whole Troops—besides those sent you—I have wrote more pressingly to Congress and other Publick Bodies for another Regiment to be sent to Wyoming. I understand there is one at the Minisinks which will most probably join You. I am about going to Philada and shall not be present for some time again on these Frontiers.

I desire the following Dispositions may be carried into Execution—

That if you be not Reinforced at Wyoming Captain Kerney's and Mr Eichelbergers Companies remain at your post in Garrison—

Should another Regiment join you—in that Case those two Companies are immediately to March to Fort Muncy—by the way of Northumberland Town—and two Companies of the Regiment which is to join you, are immediately to be Detachd to Fort Jenkins; where they are to remain in Garrison to preserve the Communication; instead of Capt Bush's and Forresters Companies who will then be withdrawn to strengthen the Posts next the Allegany Should the Enemy after this attempt an Invasion

The Troops at Wyoming and Muncy might fall in their Rear

The Board of War have intrusted me with arranging the Troops; and I expect these Instructions will be punctually

attended to—I am exceeding happy to think I have been of some use to the Frontiers—and when I go away I shall always be ready to give them any assistance in my power—

You must send a Guard to Wapwallopen on Friday, which must remain there till the Boat and convoy meets them—I wish you may enjoy Peace and plenty during the Winter Season—Capt Stoddert will Command the Troops that may be here, or on the West branch—or at Fort Jenkins—

The Garrison at Wyoming to Command above Nescopeck—Present my Compliments to Mrs Butler—and the Gentlemen Officers, of the Garrison—

I am Your most  
Obedt Hble Servt  
Thos Hartley Colo  
Commdr

Lt Colo Zeb Butler, or }  
other Commanding Offr }  
at Wyoming }

A Boat with 80 Barrels of Flour sunk in the Falls—you must not issue above a Pound of Flour p Man p Day

To Lt Colo Zeb Butler  
Commg at  
Wyoming.  
By Capt  
Spalding

## Col. Zebulon Butler's Accounts, December, 1778.

Wyoming } 1 Decr 1778 }	The United States of America T. Lt Colo Zebn Butler Dr	
to my Expences from Wyoming to the Bord } of War at Little York } 7.10.	£ 18. 4.	
to Paying Mr Isaac Baldwin the Express from } Wyoming to Bord of War 3 July Last } 38.15.		
to Paying Lt Gore as Express from Ft Penn } to Head Quartes for Expences in July } 7.10.		
to Paying Mr John Jinkins as Express from } Fort Penn to Harris Ferry in July } 7.17.6		
to Paying Mr John Heggiman as Express from } Wyoming to Philadelphia in Augt } 22. 6.3		
to Paying Capt Spaulding for his Expences to } Philadelphia to get Clothing Money Arms } & Ammunition for this Post in November } 41.13.6		
	£143.16.9	
to 168 lb Nails a 7 p for Building Stores } Barracks &c } 63. 0.0		
to black smith Bill for shoeing Horses & } other Iron work as pr Bill } 74.01.3		
to 1000 Brick for Chimneys, Bake ovens &c 5.12.6		
to 14572 feet Bord, for Building Barrack store } Houses &c at 7 1/6 pr Hundred } 241.2.6		
to 1 Drum for the Use of the troops 3.15.0		
to 1 Train as pr Aprisel for store 13.15.0		
to 1 Do for as per Aprise for Do 25. 0.		
to 1 Do for Barrack & store 25. 0.0		
to 1000 Long Shingels at two Dollars pr Hundred 7.10.0		
	£592.16.6	

**William Judd to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

Farmington Decr 2nd 1778

Dear Sir

I recd your favour of the 2nd of Novr and have done Every thing in my Power to obtain Cloathing tho little was to be had Our Paymaster has been Changed; that has been One Reason Our officers are no better Cloathed—Lieut Gore has a Number of Papers that Contain all the News. by him you will Learn that Lieut Colo Commandant of Charles Webbs Regt is Vacant & is your Right by Rank Many are Suggesting your Command will not admit of your takeing the Regt however I hope you will Claim your Rank (if for no Other Purpose) than to Disappoint an Ambitious few;\* by the Principles Settled by the Com'te of Congress I have Lost Everything & for God's Sake hold what is your Right. I recommend you to Write to Genl Parsons Immediately Claiming your right for feare of the Want—they say you must have a Regt Raised for you: I wish to God it might be so & that I may be alowed to Join you, What the Govr wrote to Congress upon the Subject is to Me uncertain tho I know he was requested to Make the Proposal to Congres I can Learn Nothing Particular pray Write to me as often as Opportunity Presents—Make my Compliments to Mrs. Butler & all acquaintance

And believe me Sr

Yours Sincerely

Colo Butler

Wm Judd

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\* Lt. Col. Zebulon Butler was promoted to Colonel of 2d Reg. Conn. Line November 15, 1778, to date from March 13, 1778, when Col. Webb had resigned. (Conn. in Rev., 157.) See also page 150, *infra*.

**James Forrester to Colonel Zebulon Butler.**

Fort Jinkins Decr 9th 1778

Sir

A Boat and Canoe Starts from this post to your Fort with a Guard from me as far as Wapwalopin and there Expect to be met by a Guard from your post by Wednesday evening or Thursday by 10. OClock by no means faile sending as the Loads are Very Valuable

I have no news from below Colo Hartley and his Lady have gone down Country

I am Sir your Hbl Servt

Jas Forrester

[Addressed] Colo Buttler | Wyoming

**Gen. Edward Hand to Col. Zebulon Butler.**

Minisink 17th Decr 1778

The Business on which I addrefs you will, I trust, excuse the liberty I take with a Gentleman to whom I am an utter Stranger

His Excellency Genl Washington has been pleased to Order me to the Command of a Body of Troops asembled here for the defence of this Frontier with the General Direction of the Troops on the Susquehannah if any mode of Coopperation can be fallen on

As this place is within Seventy Miles of Wioming I could easily march the Troops on this Station to join those on Susquehannah, at that place if an Expedition against the Indian Settlements be practicable at this Season, on which I beg your opinion and Advice—and also request to know if any Provision, Forage, and Pack Horses can be depended on at Wioming how far it is to Chemung, how the Roads, and what depth of Snow Usually falls at this Season, if the Rivers and Creeks are Generally Frozen so as to pass them on the Ice, and if Snow Shoes be necessary how many pair can be procured in your Neighbourhood—I beg your answer by return of this Express, and am Sir

Your Obedient Hmble Servant

Edwd Hand

Colo Butler

**The Military Rank of Colonel Zebulon Butler, 1757-1783.**

Captain William Judd's letter of December 2, 1778 (p. 147), urging Colonel Butler to claim his right of succession to Colonel Charles Webb, who resigned the command of the Second Conn. Regiment March 13, 1778, makes the "Pretensions to Rank" of Colonel Butler an appropriate paper with which to close this Wyoming Correspondence. The following paper, in the hand writing of Captain Judd, is among the MSS. of this Society. Colonel Butler's many civil appointments, and later military rank, will be given in the History of Wilkes-Barré.

**"COLO ZEBN BUTLERS PRETENSIONS TO RANK.**

1757 Ensign in the American Service in the Expedition  
agt Canada

58 Lieut & Quartr Master

59 Captain.

1760— do

61— do

62— do

1775 " May 26th Colo 24th Regt of Militia State of Con-  
necticut.

76 Octr 11th Appointed and Comd Lt Colo Army of  
the U State of America

1778 Novr 15. full Colo in Orders p General Putnam

The above (the last line Excepted) is a Copy of Colo Butlers Pretensions to Rank; given in (by him) to A former Board of Officers, the Occurrance mentioned in the Last Line have since hapened

p Desire of Lt Colo Sherman &  
In behalf of Colo Butler

Wm Judd Capt."

The Official Records of Connecticut confirm this claim, viz:

Ensign 11th Co., 2d Reg. Conn., March, 1757 (as per Butler's Diary, April 16, 1757).

Ensign 11th Co., 2d Reg., March 8, 1758. (Colonial Rec. Conn., xi, 98).

First Lieut. 9th Co., 4th Reg., March 8, 1759. (*id.* 229).

Captain 10th Co., 4th Reg., March 13, 1760. (*id.* 356.)

Captain 8th Co., 1st Reg., March 26, 1761. (*id.* 485.)

Captain 8th Co., 2d Reg., March 4, 1762. (*id.* 619.)

Colonel 24th Reg. May 28, 1775. (*id.* xv, 43.)

Lieut. Colonel Continental Army Oct. 11, 1776. (Conn. in Rev., 373.)

Lieut. Colonel 3d Reg. January 1, 1777, serving from July, 1775. (*id.* 168.)

Colonel 2d Reg. Nov. 15, 1778, to rank from March 3, 1778. (Off. List U. S. A., p. 11.)

Colonel 4th Reg. January 1, 1781; transferred to 1st Reg. Conn. July 1, 1783.

Retired June 3, 1783. (Conn. in Rev., 157, 168, 301, 337, 373, 440.)

# THE EARLY HISTORY OF PUTNAM TOWNSHIP, LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.

BY

HON. PETER M. OSTERHOUT.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGIOAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 26, 1886.\*

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In early life we think little of the history of the country and its early settlement. Our minds are occupied with what shall we do for a living, what shall be our occupation in life, whom shall we marry, and where shall be our settlement in the future. The farmer, the mechanic, the doctor and the lawyer are all brought before our mind's eye and we must choose between them. We think little of the history of our country until we have arrived at an advanced age. Then our fathers and mothers are gone and we have lost the opportunity of learning many things concerning the early settlement of the country, and the history of those who were pioneers in this beautiful valley. I say valley, although it is not all Wyoming, it is Valley all along the Susquehanna. Wyoming county, where I belong, was a part and parcel of old Luzerne from 1786 to 1842. We met your people in county meetings. In olden times the Democrats held their nominating conventions at the house of Philip Myers at Forty Fort. Myers was an old sterling Democrat and one of the very early settlers of the valley. The Whigs, or anti-Democrats, held their conventions at the house of Oliver Helm, in Kingston. He was a Whig and one time sheriff of the county. When our people petitioned the Legislature

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\* This paper was read at the Centennial Anniversary of Luzerne County, Sept. 26, 1886. It was referred to on page 65, Vol. VI, "Proceedings and Collections" of this Society, as having been lost. The above copy has since been kindly supplied by Mr. S. Judson Stark.

to be erected into a separate county we asked in our petitions to have it called Putnam; that being the name of one of the seventeen towns, and located where Tunkhannock now is, we thought it appropriate. Col. H. B. Wright was then a member of the Legislature, and Luther Kidder was in the Senate. They passed the Act of Separation and called the new county Wyoming. Chester Butler, an old and honored citizen of Wilkes-Barré, was determined that the name should be changed; he wished to retain the name Wyoming intact for the valley. Since that time we have Wyoming in almost every state and territory in the United States; post-offices, counties, towns, steamships, etc., are called Wyoming, and we shall before long have a state admitted into the Union called Wyoming. It is a beautiful name and nest egg of other Wyomings—as our sons and daughters emigrate from this to a new country they settle down on the name Wyoming.

There are three of the seventeen townships set apart for Connecticut settlers within the bounds of Wyoming county, Braintrim, Northmoreland and Putnam. Putnam no doubt derived its name from old General Putnam of Revolutionary fame, Braintrim is of New England origin, and Northmoreland is so named from its locality. The early Connecticut settlers of Braintrim were the Sturdevants, the Keeneys, the Gaylords, the Fassets, the Champions, etc. These and many others took their titles as resident claimants. Northmoreland was early settled by the Dorrances, the Rogers, the Patricks, the Headleys, the Swarthouts, the Keelers, the Hardings and many others.

The township of Putnam was authorized to be surveyed and laid out at a meeting held on the first day of April, 1772, by the Susquehanna proprietors at Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, at which time Isaac Tripp, Esq., appeared as an agent on behalf of the settlers of said township of Putnam, at which time a survey of the town was also

exhibited and confirmed. The survey embraced twenty-five square miles. The committee to order and direct the towns were Zebulon Butler, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Nathan Denison. Their meeting accepting the survey was dated at Westmoreland October 24, 1775. On the 12th day of August, 1776, Zebulon Marcy, at a meeting held by the proprietors at the house of Zebulon Marcy, was appointed proprietors' clerk for the proprietors of the township of Putnam. In February, 1777, a list of the proprietors of said township was handed to their said clerk containing the names of thirty-four persons, among whom were Elijah Shoemaker, Job Randall, Zebulon Marcy, Jonathan Slocum, Job Tripp, Increase Billings, Isaac Tripp and John Gardner. This was the last meeting held until 1786. The massacre at Wyoming in the meantime had occurred, the settlers being driven from the country and their log cabins destroyed by the British and Indians. The war of the Revolution had gloriously closed and the Indians had been driven off. The settlers returned to their possessions.

Then was commenced again with renewed vigor the Pennamite and Yankee war. Up to this time the settlers under the Connecticut claimants owned allegiance to the state of Connecticut and sent representatives from Wyoming to their state legislature. The Pennamites claimed jurisdiction for the state of Pennsylvania and that Penn was the owner of the soil. The Yankee settlers claimed that they owed allegiance to the state of Connecticut, and that under the Susquehanna purchase they were the owners and rightful possessors of the land. There was a fierce and terrible struggle for their homes, their families and their lives. This warfare was continued for a number of years until the decree of Trenton gave jurisdiction to the state of Pennsylvania. While this warfare was going on, Timothy Pickering, having been sent into the valley as an agent for the Pennamites, was kidnapped by the Yankees, taken up the river to the

Meshoppen creek, from thence taken over the river, where the kidnappers encamped in the woods near a large spring on the farm of the late John Fassett. That spring is now called by the inhabitants the Pickering spring. When Pickering was released, after being a prisoner three weeks, he stopped at Tunkhannock on his way down the river and stayed all night at the house of Zebulon Marcy.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Putnam held the 29th March, 1787, at the house of Gideon Osterhout, John Jenkins was employed to survey and run out the lots in said Putnam township.

Zebulon Marcy was the main man in the settlement, survey and allotment of lands in Putnam township. He came into the valley as early as 1770 from Dover, Dutchess county, New York. He first settled on the Lackawanna, near the Old Forge, in 1771, and is said to have erected the first log cabin in Pittston township. He sold his claim to his brother, Ebenezer, and moved to Tunkhannock, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the country. In the spring of 1778, the Indians and tories being troublesome, he found it necessary for the safety of his family to remove them to Wyoming, where they entered Forty Fort, where, on the 24th of June, 1778, nine days before the massacre, his daughter Sarah was born. She afterwards became the wife of John McCord. After the massacre, finding it unsafe to remain in the country, he returned with his family to Dutchess county, New York. In the exodus he buried one of his children on Pocono mountain. He took with him a cow to furnish food for his children. The cow was also used as a pack horse, and at times rode by his wife in their tiresome journey through the wilderness. As soon as it was safe for his family he returned to Putnam township and commenced life anew in the settlement of the country. Previous to the massacre, Marcy and some others were scouting a short distance above Tunkhannock; a tory by the name of Wort-

man came out of his cabin armed with his gun, and his wife called to him, "Sheet, Adam, sheet" (shoot, Adam, shoot). Adam fired, the ball striking an old fashioned iron tobacco box in the vest pocket of Marcy, making an indentation the size of the ball, where the bullet lodged, doing no other mischief. One of the party fired, giving Wortman a mortal wound. He begged for help and that they should send for a physician. They did so. Dr. William Hooker Smith was called, but it was of no avail; he died of his wounds. The tobacco box has been preserved as a relic of the olden times and is now in the possession of the family. Marcy was a prominent man in the settlement of the country. He acquired a large amount of real estate; was a surveyor, a justice of the peace, and a high-toned, christian gentleman; a man of great firmness and decision of character. He died at Tunkhannock in 1834, aged 90 years.

The first Osterhout that came to Wyoming Valley was Peter Osterhout. He enlisted in Captain Samuel Ransom's company, in Wyoming Valley, January 1, 1777, in the war of the Revolution, to serve three years. He was most probably killed in the war, as the family never heard from him afterwards. He was a brother of Jeremiah Osterhout, who settled on the flats now owned by Jonathan Jenkins. The Osterhouts, as their name indicates, were originally from Holland. There is a city now in Holland called Osterhout. They first settled in Connecticut, and from there went to Dover, Dutchess county, state of New York, in 1787. When Zebulon Marcy returned to the valley, Jeremiah Osterhout, with his family, came with him and built his log cabin on what is now the Jenkins farm. He had a family of twelve children. At one time the Osterhouts owned all the land from where the late Daniel Newman lived to the narrows below. Isaac Osterhout, the oldest son, was the gentleman of the family. He was a merchant at the Osterhout home-stead at LaGrange, and also had a store at Tunkhannock.

in connection with Elijah Barnum. They did a large business in merchandise and lumber, which they ran down the Susquehanna in rafts. Barnum had a saw-mill at the foot of Lake Carey. It was then called Barnum's pond. That was the original name given so far as I know. Isaac Osterhout married a daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith. He was a surveyor in the Revolution, and was the father of Isaac S. Osterhout, the founder of the Osterhout Library at Wilkes-Barré. David Osterhout, the youngest son of Jeremiah, married Sally Mitchell and moved on the place now owned by his son Jeremiah in 1810, where they have resided since that time.

## ORIGINAL RECORDS OF PUTNAM TOWNSHIP, LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.

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[Through the kindness of Mr. S. Judson Stark, the Society has had the privilege of copying and preserving in these pages, *verbatim*, etc., the original records of Putnam Township from 1772 to 1802. The chronological arrangement of the records is retained.]

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Agreable to a Vote of the Suschehannah Proprietors at their meeting held at Norwich the first Day of April AD 1772 Impowering a Committee to make out Grants of Townships of five miles square to a Number of Proprietors who shall appear by themselves or agent with proper Credentials to make it appear they are proprietors and their taxes paid as may be seen by said Vote—and pursuant thereto Isaac Tripp Esqr appearing as an agent, for the number of Twenty person, proprietors in said Suschehannah Purchas and their taxes paid,—and also Exhibiting a survey of a Township of land on the East branch of the Suschehannah at a place called Tunkhannock for a Confirmation of the same to said Proprietors Beginning at a Marked tree on the East side of sd Suschehannoch River thence up the River Two miles as the River Runs thence N. 57. W. four miles and three Quarters of a mile to a Stake—thence No 20 E three miles to a marked tree, thence S. 85. E. Eight miles to a tree markled thence S 27 W 4 miles & three Quarters of a mile, to the first mentioned bounds Containing 25 Square miles Exclusive of the River—Surveyed at the Request of masers Job Randal Esqr Doct Ephraim Bowen Benjamin Bowen & others a list of whome is herewith Delivered to the Committee of settlers—

and agreeable to the Request of said Agent for a Confirmation of sd Township from us the Subscribers a Committee

appointed for that purpose we Do now accept and approve of said survey and hereby grant the same to sd proprietors as a part of their general Right throughout the Suschohannah purchas so far as is consistant with Rules of the Suschohannah Company and provided it Does not interfear with any former grant heretofore laid out by order of the Suschohannah Company and said Town is known by the name of Putnam.

Zebulon Butler      } Committee appointed  
Obadiah Gore Jr    } to order and Direct  
Nathan Deneson    } the Compy Towns

Westmoreland

October 24th 1775

---

Upon the application of Isaac Tripp Esqr Elisha Willcox Job Tripp Phillip Buck and Others to have a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam in order to Chuse a proprietors Clark, and to Cum into sum Regular method to survey the Lotts in said Town and Do any other Business proper to be Done at said meeting

Dated westmoreland

12 August 1776

Whereupon the following Warning was Published in the Township of Putnam, viz—

Upon the application of the above sd Proprietors of the Town of Putnam for a meeting of sd Proprietors according to the Laws of this Colony made and Provided in that Case—

These are therefore to warn all the Proprietors of the said Proprietary in the Town of Putnam to meet at the Dwelling house of Mr Zebulon Marcy in said Township on the 12th Day of September next then and there to Choose a Modera-

tor Proprietors Clark and Come into Sum Necessary method for surveying their Lotts and Properly authenticating the same and Do anything business that must be thought Proper to be Done on sd Day as Comeing into sum method to warn meetings for the futer &c

John Jenkins Justice peace

Dated Westmoreland

this 20th Day of August 1776.

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at a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam being Legally warned at the house of Zebulon Marcy in said Township of Putnam on the 12th Day of September 1776—

first Voted that Elisha Willcox be the moderator for the Day

Second, Voted that Zebulon Marcy be the Proprietors Clark for the Propriety of the Township of Putnam

Thirdly Voted, that a Committee be Chosen and authorised to admit proprietors into and fill up the Vacant Lotts in said Township

fourthly Voted that Isaac Tripp Esqr Elisha Willcox and Zebulon Marcy be a Committee to admit proprietors into and fill up the Vacant lotts in the Township of Putnam

fiftly Voted, that the Agent or Clark with five other Proprietors of said Town Shall be a Sufficient warning for meetings to Do any Business for the futer

Sixtly Voted that this meeting be adjorned untill the fourth Day of November Next at one of the Clock P M at the same Place

A List of the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam with the numbers of their Lotts as they were Delivered to me and Recorded by order of Isaac Tripp Esqr in February 1777

Jeremiah Angel . . . No 1	Zebulon Marcy . . . No 22
Samuel Warner . . . No 2	Elisha Willcox . . . No 23
Jeremiah Whipple . No 3	Benjamin Bowen . . No 24
David Braton . . . No 4	Jabish Whipple . . No 25
Charles Keen . . . No 5	David Green . . . No 26
Elijah Shoemaker . No 6	Ephraim Bowen . . No 27
Job Randol . . . No 9	Isaac Tripp juner . No 28
Charles Keen . . . No 10	James Arnold . . . No 30
Simon Whipple . . No 11	Jonathan Randol . No 36
Zebulon Marcy . . No 12	Phillip Peckman No 39 & 40
Jabesh Green . . . No 13	Ephraim Bowen . . No 41
Samuel Gorton . . No 15	Isaac Tripp . . . No 42
Paul Green . . . No 16	Jonathan Randol . . No 44
Jonathan Slocam . No 17	Simon Whipple . . No 47
Benjamin Bowen . . No 18	Joseph Lippitt No 50 & 51
Job Tripp ye 3d . . No 20	John Gardner . . . No 52
Increas Billings . . No 21	James Arnold . . . No 53

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Whereas the Township of Putnam was granted to Isaac Tripp Esqr and his afsociates as part of their original Intrift in the Suschannah purchase under restrictions of its being settled Within Two Years from his obtaining the Grant as by the Records of said Susqh Company may appear Which time is Elapsed—and the proprietors have ben at greate Expence in surveying & in order to their legally holding the Township agrable to the former Grantt have appointed Mr Zebulon Marcy Agent in the Roome of Isaac Tripp Esqr Decased who has prodused Credentials proper to make it appear they are yet Proprietors &c

Pursuant there to Zebulon Marcy appearing in the Capacity of an agent and Exhibiting the former Grant and survey of said Township as followeth beginning at a marked tree on the East side of Susqh river thence up the River Two miles as the River Runs thence on the same Corfe N° 75 W four miles and three Quarters of a mile to a stake thence N° 20 E. three miles to a marked Tree thence S° 85 E. Eight miles to a Tree marked thence S° 27 W four miles and three Quarters of a mile to the first mentioned bounds Containing 25 Square miles Exclusive of the River.

And agreeable to the Request of said agent for a Confirmation of said Township we Do accept and approve of said survey and hereby Grant the same to said proprietors as a part of their General Right throught the Susqh purchas so far as is Consistant with the Rules of the Susqh Company and provided it Dos not interfere with any former Grant heretofore laid out.

by order of the Susquehanna Company—

Wyomeng April 17th 1786

Zebulon Butler      } Committee appointed  
Nathan Denison      } to order and direct  
Obadh Gore      } the Laying of Towns

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We the subscribers whose names are here under written Do for Sundry Causes and Weighty Considerations am hereunt moved to ordain Constitute and appoint our trufsty frend—Zebulon Marcy to be our Lawfull agent for us and in our Names and to our use to Layout several Rights in a Township on Tunkhannah on the East branch of the Susquehanna River and we Do hereby solemly agree we and Each of us will be fully satisfyed that Each of the old proprietors that have had their Lotts laid out and in possestion of the same same shall hold there several lotts that they are in possestion off without being subject to any other Draft and we will be fully satisfied with an Equel Division of the

Remainder of the land in said Town and We Do hereby appoint Capt Caleb Bates and Nathaniel Goodspeed to be a Committee With the above Zebulon Marcy to Divide and Draw the above said lotts in witness Whereof we Do here to Sett our hands.

Dated this the 6th Day of April AD. 1786

Ephraim Sanford	Joseph Kilborn
John Cary	Barnabas Cary
Clemont West	Reuben Taylor
Elijah Oakley	Daniel Taylor
Gideon Osterhout	Caleb Bates
Ezra Rutty	Archabel Bowen
John P Shott	Amos Egelstine
Increase Billings	Nathaniel Goodspeed
Usel Bates	Nathan Barlow
John Platnor	Joseph Arthur

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on the 27th April 1786, the following Named Persons Vizt Capt Caleb Bates Nathaniel Goodspeed and Zebulon Marcy a Committee appointed to Divide to and Draw the Lotts in the Township of Putnam and the Lotts were Considered to belong to and Drawn by the following Persons Vizt

Joseph Soule . . . No 5	Gideon Osterhout . No 3
Zebulon Marcy . . No 7	Joseph Kilburn . . No 4
Nathaniel Platt . . No 31	Publick 2d . . . No 45
Joseph Soule . . . No 36	Elijah Shoemaker . No 2
Usel Bates . . . No 1	Zebulon Marcy . . No 12
Wm Williams Jr . . No 51	Jonathan Slocum . No 15
Caleb Bates . . . No 8	Job Tripp 3d . . . No 19
Clement West . . . No 18	Inreas Billings . . No 20
Ezra Rutty . . . No 32	Ephraim Sanford . No 21
Wm Miller . . . No 23	Isaac Tripp . . . No 44
Ezra Rutty . . . No 16	Isaac Tripp Junr . . No 50

David Braton . . .	No 9	John Cary . . . .	No 6
Ephraim Bowen . .	No 48	Elijah Oakley . . .	No 30
Zebulon Marcy . .	No 11	Reuben Taylor . .	No 35
Ephraim Bowen . .	No 40	Publick 1st . . . .	No 33
John P. Shott . . .	No 41	Nathaniel Platt . .	No 27
Publick 3d . . . .	No 29	Caleb Bates . . . .	No 13
Archable Bowen . .	No 24	Barnabas Cary . .	No 26
Gideon Osterhout .	No 42	Zebulon Marcy . .	No 10
Joseph Arthur . . .	No 52	Frederick Budd . .	No 39
Nathaniel Goodspeed	No 43	Amos Egelston . .	No 17
Nathan Barlow . . .	No 47	Elisha Willcox . .	No 22
Zebulon Marcy . . .	No 38	Caleb Bates . . . .	No 14
John Platnor . . .	No 46	Daniel Taylor . . .	No 37
Zebulon Marcy . . .	No 53		

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at a Meeting Legaly warned and held at the house of Gideon Osterhouts by the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam on the first Day of March 1787—

First Voted that Gideon Osterhout be Modarator for said meeting. Second Voted that Said meeting be adjourned untill the fifteenth Day of Instant March at one of the oclock PM at the house of Gideon Osterhouts in said Putnam.

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at a Meeting held at the house of Gideon Osterhouts in the Township of Putnam by an adjournment by the Proprietors of said Town on the 15th Day of March A D 1787

First—Voted that the Present Plan of the Township of Putnam Exhibited by Zebulon Marcy be this Day Excepted in the Room and Place of the old Plan formerly obtained by Isaac Tripp Esqr Deceſed

Secondly Voted that the former Committee (vizt) Capt Caleb Bates Nethaniel Goodspeed and Zebulon Marcy be authorised with full Power to imploy a surveyor and Run

out the Lotts in the Township of Putnam and set bounds thereto which shall by authentickly Established as a Division of said Lotts in said town

Firdly Voted that this meeting be adjourned—

Fourthly Voted that this meeting be adjourned untill the 29th Day of this instant March at the house of Gideon Osterhouts in said Putnam.

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At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam at the house of Gideon Osterhouts held by an adjournment on the 29th Day of March A D 1787—

First Voted that Two more men be appointed as Committee men to see to and assit in the Laying out of the lotts in the Township of Putnam

Secondly Voted that Asahel Atherton be one of the above said Committee

Thirdly Voted that William Williams be the other Committee man to assit in the Laying the lotts aforesaid

Fourthly Voted that it be agreeable to the Proprietors that John Jenkins be the Surveyor to Runout the abovsaid Lotts.

Fifthly Voted that Daniel Earl be the Collector to Collect the money to pay the Cost of Layingout the lotts in the Township of Putnam

Sixtly Voted that this meeting be Disolved.

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at a Meeting being legually warned and held at the House of Ebenezer Bartlets by the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam on the first Day of November 1791

First—Voted that Caleb Bates be moderator for the Day

Secondly Voted that we Proseed and survey the whole of the aforsaid Township

Thirdly Voted that Asahel Atherton be a Committeeman to survey said Township of Putnam

Fourthly Voted that Gideon Osterhout be also a Committeeman as above said

Fiftly Voted that Caleb Bates be also a Committeeman as above said

Sixtly Voted that the Committee Do Collect all Papers in their Power for their instruction and Proseed accordingly and Rectify shuch mistakes as is in their opinion Neesary

Seventhly Voted that this meeting be Disolved

To all People to whome these Presents Shall Come Greeting know ye that I Phinehas Peirce of the Town and County of Westmoreland and State of Connecticut for and in Consideration of the Sum of Fifty Pounds Lawfull money Paid to my full satisfaction by Capt John Paul Shott of said Westmoreland therefore I the said Phinehas Peirce do by these presents Sell Convey and Confirm unto the aforesaid Capt John P Shott and to his heirs and assigns forever all my Right Title Intrest and Demand in and unto one half Right or Share of land in the Susquhanna Purchase it being one half of a Right Originally the property of Beach Cutler of Plainfield and by sundry Conveyances as may appear on Record it appears I am Lawfully seized of the Premises and further I the said Phinehas Parce Do for my self and my self and my heirs &c Covinent to and with the said Jno P Shott his heirs &c to Warrant and Defend the said half Right or Share against all Clame from or under the State of Connecticut in Witness Where of I the said Phinehas Parce have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 28th Day of September A D 1780

signed sealed and delivered

In Presents off

Phinehas Peirce [L]

Obadh Gore

Daniel Gore

Westmoreland ss Westmoreland the 29th of September 1780. Personally appeared Phinehas Peirce Signer and Sealer of the above Instrument and Eknowledged the Same to be his free act and Deed before me

Nathan Denison Justice Peace

Recorded 26th April, 1793.

Pr Zebn Marcy Clarke

Know all Men by these presents that I Gideon Osterhout of the Township of Putnam in the County of Luzerne and state of Pennsylenia Do for and in Consideration of the sum of Five pounds of Good and Lawfull Money of the state of Pennsylvania to me in hand paid by Bemsley Hunt of Town County and State aforesaid Yeoman Do sell Ratify and Confirm unto him the said Bemsley Hunt one full fourth part of one full share or Right in the Susquehannah Purchas with all and singular the priviledges thereto belonging or apertaining free and Clear from me my Heirs Executors administrators and asigns forever it being a Right Christopher Elliot of Dover Dutches County and State of New york was the original Proprietor unto him the said bemsley Hunt his Heirs Executors administrators and asigns forever in witness whereof I hereto set my hand and seal this first Day of November in the Yeare of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety two

Gideon Osterhout [L]

in Prefents of

Pelatiah Osterhout

Jacob Miller his x Mark

Luzerne County ss

November 23d AD 1792 personally appeared Gideon Osterhout Signor and Sealor of the above instrument and Eknoledged the same to be his free act and Deed and freely Given for the purpose therein mentioned bofore me

John Phillips Justice Peace

Novr 28th AD 1792

Recd the above to Record & Recorded Pr me

Zebulon Marcy Clark

---

Know all men by these Prefents that I Samuel Hunt of Kenderhook in Columbia County and State of Newyork yeoman Do for and in Consideration of the Sum of Six

Pounds Newyork money Recd of Bemsley Hunt of Putnam and County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania Do Give Grant Remise Relese and foreon quitclaim unto him the said Bemsley Hunt his heirs and asigns forever all the Right title property or intrest to one Equil fourth Part of all the Devided and undivided lands of a full wright or Share of lands in the Susquehannah purchas that I bought of James Bump of Dutches County State of Newyork that Christopher Elliott was the Original Proprietor to have and to hold the above Granted Quitclaimed primises with the priviledges and appertenancies thereto belonging to him the said Bemsley Hunt his heirs and asigns forever and their own use benefit and behoof and further I the said Samuel Hunt Do by these presents for my self and heirs Covenant with the said Bemsley Hunt his heirs and asigns to warrent and Defend the above granted and Quitclaimed Primeſes to him the said bemsley Hunt his heirs and asigns against all Claiming from or under me or the original proprietor in Witness whereof I have hereof set my hand and seal the Second Day of November AD one thousand seven hundred and ninety two

Samuel Hunt [L]

in presents of

David Stafford

Joseph Badgley

Luzerne County ss

November the 5th AD 1793, personly appered Samuel Hunt signer and sealor of the above instrument and Eknol-edged the same to be his own act and Deed and freely given for the purpose therein mentioned before me

John Phillips Justice of Peace

Novr 28th AD 1792

Recd the above to Record & Recorded Pr me

Zebn Marcy Clark

Recd to Record of Mr. Nathan Cary a Cirtificate Certifying that his Honourd Father was entitled Right in the Susquehannah Purchas which he now Enters in the Township of Putnam this 15th March 1790.

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28th August 1792 then Mr Solomon Avery Esqr Entred on this Record one full Right in the Susquehanna Purchas indorsed intred in the Township of Putnam the 15th May 1780 by Zebulon Butler one of the Committee.

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4th September 1792 Mr John Stafford Entred in this Record the following Cirtificates (viz) one from Obadiah Gore one of the Committee appointed for that Purpose for one full Right in the Susqr Purchas Amos Stafford being the Origanal Proprietor Baring Date the 6th August 1774 and also one half Ditto—Dated the 16th May 1774 John Gardnor being the Origanal Proprietor Taxes Paid.

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October 3d AD 1792 then Constant Searle Entred a Cirtificate on this Record of one half Shear Right as being Entred in the Township of Putnum.

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10th July 1793 Roger Searl Entred his half Shear Right No 57 in the Township of Putnam With the Necesary Cirtificate there on also Indorfsed Entred in the Town of Putnam on Lott No Six by John Jenkins the 12 of November 1792.

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June 25th 1794 Recd the following Certificate to Record Viz

No 101.

I hereby Certify that Nathan Abbot is admitted a half Shear Proprietor in the Susqh Purchas Intitled to all the benefits of any halfshare Proprietor in said Company agreeable to a Resolve of said Company at their meeting held at harford July 13. 1785 Provided he Remains in sd County for

the Space of three Years and Conforms himself as Directed by said Reslove—Given under my hand at Wyoming this first Day of October AD. 1785.

John Franklin

on the Backside assinged as followeth (viz) I Do Convey and Sign over all my Right and title to the within Certificate to Bemsley Hunt

Nathan Abbot

---

Wyoming July 10. 1786.

These Certify Caleb Bates Esqr was Intitled to a Right of land in the Township of Munsycink [Minisink?] and as it appears not Convenient there at present he is hereby promitted to Remove his Right in the Township of Putnam pr

Zebn Butler Comtee

To Mr Zebn Marcy agent

Recd the above to Record the Day of the Date of the above Certificate and Recorded by me

Zebn Marcy Clark

---

These Does Certify that application was made to me Last November to Consider this within Right to Capt Caleb Bates it was then Considered to and by a Certificate from one of the Committee of the said Town I find that lott No 52. was vacant and that Capt bates Son in law has paid up the Cost of Surveying and Capt Bates is intitled to said lot No 52. by vertue of the within Certificate

Test Zebn Butler Commisnre

Wilksberry 14th June 1794

Recd the above to Record this 14th June 1794 and Re-  
corder pr me

Zebn Marcey Clark

---

Elezer Carys Certificate

This to Certify on Examining the Records of the settlers of the new England people on Susquehanna River that I

find the Mr Elezer Cary Decst Late of this Town was Intitled to a Rite in one of the Towns laid out for the use of the Proprietors and settlers in the Susquehanna Purchas he being Intitled to said Right as a suffering Settler

## Wilksbarre

Test Zebn Butler { late  
Comte of sd  
Settlemt

24 Decr 1789

Recd the above to Record 15. March 1790 and Recorded  
by me

Zebn Marcy Clark

at a meeting held on the 28th August 1802 of the proprietors of the Township of Putnam held at the house of Zebulon Marcyes in said Township being legally warned for the purpose of Electing a Committee to arrange the matters relating to said township and Represent the same to the Commissioners.

first Voted that John Harding be moderator for said meeting

2d Voted that Elisha Harding be one of the aforesaid Committee to represent our Claim to said township to the Commissioners

3dly Voted that Zebulon Marcy be also one of the above mentioned Committe

4thly Voted that John Harding be also one of the above mentioned Committee

5thly Voted that this meeting be Desolved.

(End of the Putnam Township Records.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. JOHN MILLER  
OF ABINGTON TOWNSHIP, LUZERNE  
COUNTY, PA., 1775—1857.

BY

ARTHUR D. DEAN, ESQ.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FEB. 18, 1901.

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The facts contained in the following sketch were taken from an autobiography written by Elder John Miller during the last two months of his life, between January 7th and February 3d, 1857; hence they may be accepted as absolutely authentic. Although written nearly half a century ago, there are still living quite a number who knew the author in his lifetime, and will be interested in this brief and unsatisfactory sketch of his life. But a much larger number of the descendants of the early settlers of Abington and vicinity will be interested in the publication of the records of marriages which he solemnized. This record was not begun until 1809, after which time the dates of the marriages appear, and those celebrated before that time were written out by Elder John Miller from memory, without giving dates; yet, as the number of earlier marriages was so small—only twenty—and of so recent occurrence, it may safely be assumed that the record is entirely complete. The original is still in very good condition, and is now in the possession of Elder Miller's grandson, John G. Miller, of Waverly, Pa. The compiler has taken great pains to make this record of marriages correct, but he does not flatter himself that it is absolutely free from errors. The original contains errors in the spelling of proper names, and sometimes the familiar name is given instead of the true Christian name. The name of my mother, Polly Searles

Heermans, is given as Mary, Mr. Miller assuming that Polly was the substituted name for Mary, as these names were so commonly used interchangeably for the same person. So also the record of the twenty-first marriage, that of Hezekiah Bingham and Mrs. Elsie Hall, is erroneous. Mrs. Hall's Christian name was Alice, as is shown by the town records at Central village, Windham county, Connecticut. She was the mother of Jonathan Hall, 2d, of Elder Miller's first wife, of Mrs. Jeremiah Clark, of Mrs. Samuel Stone, of Mrs. Phineas Howe, and of Mrs. Jeffrey Dean. She was again married by Elder Miller to James Stone, and her tombstone in the family graveyard of Jeffrey Dean, in West Abington, bears the name Alice Stone.

These two illustrations from my own family and connections show how easy it is to err in making family records, and warrant the belief that many others may exist in Elder Miller's work. Hence, the relatives and descendants of those whose names appear in this record, should they also detect errors such as I have indicated, or even more glaring ones, need not charge them all to the "intelligent compositor" or to the compiler (possibly less intelligent), but must certainly pass them by, and be thankful that even so good a record as they now possess was made by the pioneer preacher, who settled in the wilderness, and whose time and thoughts must have been fully occupied in building a home, clearing a farm from the forest, and attending to his pastoral duties vastly enhanced by the widely scattered condition of the membership of his congregation.

A. D. DEAN.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 14, 1899.

## SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ELDER JOHN MILLER.

John Miller was born in Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut, 3d February, 1775. His father was Alexander Miller, who was raised in the same vicinity. His grandfather was also Alexander, who, born in Ireland, came to this country when eleven years of age. He became a Presbyterian, and later a Congregationalist clergyman. He was an eminent scholar for that day, and a dignified preacher.

The son Alexander was a man of more than ordinary talents, refined manners and good education. He was a Universalist in religious belief. He married Mercy Hall of the same neighborhood, a member of the Baptist church in Rhode Island, some miles from Voluntown.

John Miller was the oldest of five brothers and one sister. The father owned a poor farm, and it furnished, with much toil, a bare sustenance for the family. Schools were poor, and facilities for obtaining an education meagre. At the age of fourteen he moved with his family to the adjoining town of Plainfield. At sixteen his father hired him out to a farmer at three dollars per month, one-half to be paid in store goods.

Though deprived of school privileges, he was a great reader, and had the power of discrimination and retention. He read only good books, and retained what he read. The winter he was seventeen years old he taught a large school in Plainfield, and this occupation he followed some years. In 1794 he went to Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and worked on a farm. That fall he went thirty five miles west to Sherburne, and bought one hundred acres of wild land, where he lived mostly alone for three years, when he traded this land for a farm at Duanesburg, twenty-five miles west of Albany, N.Y. In the winter of 1797 he returned to Plainfield, Conn., and on the 18th of February, 1797, he married Polly Hall, second daughter of Jonathan and Else

Hall. They remained one year at Duaneburg, then moved to Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., where they remained until they removed to Abington, Luzerne county, Pa., where they arrived February 18th, 1802. They first tarried in a log hut owned by Deacon William Clark, but by April 1st, 1802, Mr. Miller had built himself a log cabin sixteen feet square, covered with split shingles put on with withes and poles, with split basswood boards for floor and door. They had one child about eighteen months of age when they settled in Abington. Their household goods were still in New York state waiting till the spring floods would allow of their moving by raft to Pittston. A few articles carried by the pony which bore Mrs. Miller, the baby, and provisions, together with a few loaned by Deacon Clark and Mr. Parker, supplemented by a bedstead, tables and stools made by Mr. Miller with an axe and auger, constituted their stock of household furniture till the arrival of their goods, which came later by way of the Susquehanna River.

At the time Mr. Miller reached Abington he had \$2.06 in money. The two dollars were invested in two bushels of wheat at Slocum's mill, where is now the city of Scranton. The money he received for his farm at Hardwick, N. Y., two hundred dollars in amount, he left with a man who proved false to his trust, and every cent was lost. He was thus left with only his hands to begin a new home in the woods of Abington. His wife was the fifth woman to start housekeeping in this wilderness neighborhood, and a wagon borrowed to haul his goods from Pittston was the first to pass through the narrows or "Notch" by the side of Leggett's Creek, over a path made for horseback riding and the ox-sled in winter.

The land where Mr. Miller built his cabin was bought at tax sale by Deacon John Phillips of Pittston, in the summer of 1802. He sold the whole tract of three hundred and twenty-six acres to John Miller for forty dollars, of which

twenty dollars was to be paid in money "when he could do so as well as not," ten dollars in maple sugar, and ten dollars in tinware. Skill in the tinner's trade was one of Mr. Miller's accomplishments. Business on the farm prospered. The land was rapidly cleared, and herds of cattle and sheep were accumulated. It may well be presumed that, with the New England thrift and horror of debt, the price of the farm was quickly paid in money or kind, according to the contract. Mr. Miller prospered in worldly affairs, his farm being one of the best in Abington, covering a part of the village of Waverly, long known as Abington Centre.

He was the first postmaster of Abington, appointed in 1811, and held that office for sixteen years. He was a liberal giver of his wealth. He contributed three hundred and thirty-five dollars, a large portion of the cost, toward the erection of the first Baptist meeting house in Abington. He gave one hundred dollars to Madison Academy, and eighty dollars toward the erection of the present Baptist Church in Waverly, Pa. He gave an acre of land for Hickory Grove Cemetery.

But it is not as a prosperous farmer that John Miller will be remembered. While success in that pursuit may well deserve praise, it was not the calling that engrossed his powers and made him the foremost man of Abington in the hearts and affections of her early settlers. While yet a youth, in his eighteenth year, at Plainfield, Conn., he became converted, and joined the Baptist Church. For a long time he struggled against the conviction that he ought to preach the gospel, and when he moved to the wilderness of Abington, he thought he would be out of the reach of ministers and others who had urged him to improve his gifts in the way of preaching. But the call of duty could not be ignored, and on the 18th November, 1802, a church was organized in Abington with fifteen members, and John Miller was ordained as their pastor. Within a year the church had

grown to a membership of forty, and continued to grow in strength as new settlers came to the neighborhood. His field of labor was an extensive one. He preached frequently in Benton, Blakely, Clifford, Carbondale, Eaton, Exeter, Newton, Northmoreland, Pittston, Providence, Greenfield and Tunkhannock, and at other points within and beyond the limits of his regular field. The first three years his travels were mainly made on foot, and after that on horseback. For the first twelve years of his pastorate there was no settled minister of any denomination nearer than Mount Pleasant, twenty-three miles away, where Elder Elijah Peck was located. At the close of his pastorate Elder Miller could say that there was no church in Northern Pennsylvania of any denomination that had so many members as the Abington Baptist Church. At one time its membership extended sixty miles east and west, north and south. Elder Miller preached eighteen hundred funeral sermons, married over nine hundred people, and baptized nearly two thousand persons. The oldest one baptized was but a few days less than eighty-nine years old. The oldest person whose funeral sermon he preached was one hundred and three years old lacking ten days. The oldest one married was in his ninety-first year. His relations as pastor of the Abington Baptist Church last over fifty years, or until 1853. During this long pastorate, no permanent engagement was made between people and pastor. Each year the people would undertake to raise a small sum of money and the balance in produce. Numerous offers were made to him to go to more lucrative fields, but as money was not the object of his labor, these calls were uniformly declined.

When the older members of the church had mostly passed away, and a younger set wanted a younger and more brilliant preacher, Elder John Miller withdrew by letter, and joined the Newton Church in 1853, where he continued his pastoral duties until a short time prior to his decease. He

preached his last sermon January 1st, 1857, and died February 19th, 1857, aged eighty-two years and sixteen days.

His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Edward L. Bailey of Carbondale, as arranged by Rev. Elder Miller himself. Mr. Bailey appropriately said "that to give more than a brief outline of the life of the venerable preacher would necessarily embrace a history of the Baptist cause in Northeastern Pennsylvania. In the Abington Baptist Association he was the moving spirit and acknowledged leader for nearly half a century. It was organized in his house, and received the impress of his mind; in subsequent years it was fostered by his anxious care and guided by his prudent counsels."

MARRIAGE RECORDS KEPT BY REV. JOHN  
MILLER, OF ABINGTON TOWNSHIP,  
LUZERNE CO., PA., 1802—1856.

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Ezra Dean to Amy Gardner, both of Abington.  
Sheldon Wall to Eunice Capwell, both of Abington.  
James Dean, of Abington, to Catharine Tripp, of Providence.  
Henry Hall to Waity Reynolds, both of Abington.  
Nathan Yearns to Jennie Yearns, both of Nicholson.  
George Capwell to Mary Gardner, both of Abington.  
Daniel Reynolds to Mercy Hall, both of Abington.  
Jonathan Hall to Eunice Wall, both of Abington.  
Jeffry Dean to Sybil Hall, both of Abington.  
Samuel Stone to Susanna Hall, both of Abington.  
James Huls, Jr., of Clifford, to Mary Goodrich, of Salem.  
Samuel Stone to Prudy Colvin, both of Abington.  
Ebenezer Baker to Mary Miller, both of Clifford.  
Samuel Callender, of Abington, to Elizabeth Landan, of Providence.  
Isaac Landan, of Providence, to Sarah Callendar, of Abington.  
Samuel Western, of Hopbottom, to Julia Horton, of Nicholson.  
Jeremiah Clark to Sophia Hall, both of Abington.  
Silas Hazen to Joanna Bassett, both of Abington.  
Woodbury Wilbur to Mary Stevens, both of Nicholson.  
Jacob Stevens to Anna Baker, both of Nicholson.  
Hezekiah Bingham, of Palmyra, to Mrs. Elsie Hall, of Abington, on October 9, 1809.  
December 3, 1809, Elisha Miller, of Abington, to Martha Tripp, of Providence.  
January 10, 1810, Derrick Dolph to Nancy Bishop, both of Providence.  
January 18, 1810, Nathan Callender to Thirza Wetherby, both of Abington.  
February 15, 1810, Isaac Vaughn to Nancy Tripp, both of Providence.

April 17, 1810, John Wallen, of Abington, to Lucy Pickett, of Pittston.

May 25, 1810, Wheaton Carpenter, of Abington, to Mary Dickinson, of Pittston.

October 21, 1810, John Carey to Lois Williams, both of Wilkes-Barre.

November 22, 1810, Silas Clark, of Abington, to Sally Tripp, of Pittston.

February 25, 1811, Silas Parker to Huldah Aylesworth, both of Abington.

October 24, 1811, Samuel Vail to Eliza Orvis, both of Abington.

Levi Lewis, of Clifford, to Mara Anna Orvis, of Abington.  
Date blank.

October 31, 1811, Noah Stevens to Dolly Alworth, both of Providence.

March 1, 1812, Joseph Stanton to Eunice Reynolds, both of Abington.

May 3, 1812, Elijah Scott to Hannah Billinger, both of Abington.

May 24, 1812, Aaron Phillips to Susanna Sackett, both of Abington.

June 18, 1812, Benjamin Holmes, of Clarence, N. Y., to Huldah Alworth, of Providence.

February 20, 1812, Benoni Stone to Aurilla Blanchard, both of Abington.

June 21, 1812, William Hallstead to Hannah Justin, both of Clifford.

November 8, 1812, Jared Stevens to Sarah Goodrich, both of Abington.

January 24, 1813, Adam Stearns to Eunice Vaughn, both of Providence.

January 13, 1813, John Ferris to Eunice Godding, both of Providence.

February 11, 1813, William Stearns to Anna Stevens, both of Providence.

February 22, 1813, Andrew Boskirk, of New York city, to Eliza Phillo, of Tunkhannock.

April 18, 1813, Rev. William Bishop, of Providence, to Mrs. Mary Morss, of Clifford.

May 16, 1813, Solomon A. Millard to Mary Tripp, both of Nicholson.

September 12, 1813, Levi Wetherby to Patience Vail, both of Abington.

September 26, 1813, Erastus West to Sophia Bucklin, both of Clifford.

October 4, 1813, David Phelps, of Nicholson, to Rocksy Sackett, of Abington.

October 24, 1813, Solomon Millard, of Nicholson, to Mrs. Ase-nath McDaniel, of Providence.

December 5, 1813, Nathaniel Finch to Eleanor Simrell, both of Abington.

December 12, 1813, Nathaniel Simrell to Lydia Wall, both of Abington.

January 2, 1814, Griffin Reynolds and Mary Stanton, both of Abington.

February 17, 1814, Stephen Carpenter to Susanna Peterson, both of Abington.

May 6, 1814, Samuel Wilbur to Mary Hallstead, both of Nicholson.

February 24, 1814, Charles Miller, of Clifford, to Algitha Orvis, of Abington.

April 24, 1814, George Dixon to Clarissa Scott, both of Abington.

July 4, 1814, Hiram Hobbs to Roxy Welch, both of Abington.

July 26, 1814, Robert Reynolds to Susanna Capwell, both of Nicholson.

August 4, 1814, Hiram Sackett to Anna Jones, both of Abington.

August 8, 1814, James Ferris to Deborah Newton, both of Clifford.

September 4, 1814, Samuel Stanton to Mary Reynolds, both of Abington.

October 6, 1814, John Clark to Sarah Reynolds, both of Abington.

November 6, 1814, Gardner Finch, of Abington, to Mary Hutchins, of Providence.

November 23, 1814, Williams Wall to Sarah Lafrance, both of Abington.

December 8, 1814, James Ostrander, of Tunkhannock, to Amelana Carpenter, of Abington.

December 13, 1814, Joseph Stevens to Charlotte Griffin, both of Providence.

December 14, 1814, George Felton, of Nicholson, to Sarah Scott, of Abington.

January 1, 1815, Ezra Reynolds to Chloe Gorman, both of Abington.

January 1, 1815, Ebenezer Stanton to Elizabeth Steel, both of Nicholson.

August 24, 1815, William Hartley to Jerusha Marcy, both of Nicholson.

November 5, 1815, John Dixon to Christine Reynolds, both of Abington.

February 8, 1816, Samuel Clark to Rebecca Stone, both of Abington.

February 21, 1816, John Hutchins to Hannah Mead, both of Providence.

May 3, 1816, Henry Millard, of Lenox, to Lydia Harding, of Exeter.

June 6, 1816, Stephen Callender to Lucy Hall, both of Greenfield.

July 4, 1816, Thomas Depew to Abigail Rice, both of Providence.

November 12, 1816, Benjamin Snyder to Betsey Griffin, both of Providence.

November 17, 1816, John Phillips, of Abington, to Mrs. Lydia Harding, of Deer Park, N. Y.

December 4, 1816, Andrew Phillips to Mrs. Charity Knapp, both of Abington.

March 30, 1817, Morgan Jones to Elizabeth Wyce, both of Exeter.

April 10, 1817, Joseph Edwards to Mary Wight, both of Abington.

June 6, 1817, Thomas Shield Young, of East Fallentown, Chester county, Pa., to Alvira Orvis, of Abington.

July 14, 1817, Joseph Parker, of Abington, to Amanda Miller, of Pittston.

July 24, 1817, James Stone to Mrs. Elsie Bingham, both of Abington.

October 12, 1817, George Harberger, of Providence, to Harriet Cobb, of Greenfield.

December 7, 1817, Stephen Reynolds to Polly Clark, both of Abington.

January 2, 1818, Ethan Lewis to Asenath Freeland, both of Abington.

February 22, 1818, Daniel H. Capwell, of Nicholson, to Polly Wilson, of Pittston.

February 2, 1818, Aaron Elliott, of Abington, to Rebecca Goodrich, of Greenfield.

March 25, 1818, Uriah Williams, of Blakely, to Betsy Hewitt, of Greenfield.

May 7, 1818, Gorton Wight to Hetible Barber, both of Abington.

June 16, 1818, Thomas Carpenter to Lydia Beatey, both of Nicholson.

July 17, 1818, Henry Jordan to Betsey Cooper, both of Abington.

September 13, 1818, George Reynolds to Julia Purdy, both of Abington.

September 17, 1818, David Griffin to Polly Carey, both of Providence.

April 6, 1819, David Stanton to Rebecca Batchelor, both of Abington.

August 1, 1819, Benjamin Slocum to Matilda Griffin, both of Providence.

September 25, 1819, Caleb Gleason to Barbara Miner, both of Wilkes-Barre.

October 23, 1819, Aaron Gregory to Anna Griffin, both of Providence.

March 25, 1820, Marcus Leonard to Asenath Wetherby, both of Greenfield.

June 8, 1820, Wanton Hill to Polly Beaty, both of Nicholson.

August 27, 1820, Ezra Wall, of Abington, to Sally Howe, of Sterling, Wayne County, Pa.

May 29, 1821, James Tripp, of Greenfield, to Melanson May, of Blakely.

July 3, 1821, Peter Swartz, of Providence, to Susanna Dolph, of Blakely.

September 2, 1821, James Ross to Olive Hall, both of Abington.

December 17, 1821, Oran White to Lodema Gary, both of Nicholson.

January 6, 1822, Daniel Davison, of Tunkhannock, to Betsey Briggs, of Abington.

January 16, 1822, Rufus Miller, of Pittston, to Betsey Mc-Knight, of Providence.

March 20, 1822, Captain Nathaniel Wetherby, to Mrs. Patience Wetherby, both of Greenfield.

March 31, 1822, David Jenkins, of Exeter, to Mary Hallock, of Pittston.

August 29, 1822, Daniel Vail to Mary McKiel, both of Providence.

September 22, 1822, James A. Gordon, Attorney-at-Law, Wilkes-Barre, to Hannah Wall, of Abington.

December 23, 1822, Seth Goodrich, of Salem, Wayne County, Pa., to Mrs. Mary Purdy, of Greenfield.

December 25, 1822, Riley Stone to Ruth Osterhout, both of Abington.

January 10, 1823, Henry Fellows to Jerusha Griffin, both of Providence.

January 22, 1823, Christopher Reynolds to Betsey Ager, both of Abington.

February 6, 1823, Hervey Vail to Jerusha Orvis, both of Greenfield.

March 31, 1823, John Conners of Wilkes-Barre, to Rosilla Mattison, of Abington.

April 20, 1823, Philip Dann, of Abington, to Mary Ann Cure, of Nicholson.

April 27, 1823, Thomas Chambers, of Ridgefield, Conn., to Lucy Wright, of Abington.

May 3, 1823, Isaac Sherman to Rebecca Stone, both of Abington.

July 17, 1823, Ephriam Tewksbury, of Brooklyn, to Polly Bradford, of Providence.

August 12, 1823, Samuel Mott to Catharine Carter, both of Abington.

September 25, 1823, Ansel Peterson to Rhoda Dann, both of Abington.

October 26, 1823, William Green to Celinda Capwell, both of Abington.

October 26, 1823, Crispin Reynolds to Celinda Seamans, both of Abington.

November 16, 1823, Uriah Mace, of Providence, to Eunice Ackerly, of Abington.

December 25, 1823, Jonathan Mott, Jr., of Abington, to Lovisa Comstock, of Exeter.

January 15, 1824, John I. Smith to Fanny Briggs, both of Tunkhannock.

July 6, 1824, Alvinzy Gardner to Eliza Capwell, both of Abington.

February 22, 1824, George Clark to Huldah Rice, both of Abington.

February 26, 1824, Edward Roswell to Linda Twichell, both of Fallstown.

October 3, 1824, Jeremiah Capwell, of Abington, to Betsey Wilson, of Pittston.

November 4, 1824, Horace Tripp, of Providence, to Almira Stone, of Abington.

November 14, 1824, Philip Stone to Sarah Northup, both of Abington.

December 30, 1824, Job A. Northup to Delilah Parker, both of Abington.

January 1st, 1825, Hervey Vail, of Greenfield, to Abigail Furman, of Nicholson.

February 27th, 1825, Hervey Purdy to Ruth Clark, both of Abington.

June 2, 1825, John A. Gardner to Mary Wescott, both of Abington.

August 2, 1825, Richard Esby, of Covington, to Catherine Waderman, of Providence.

November 10, 1825, Joseph C. Gifford to Lydia Hecock, both of Abington.

December 4, 1825, James Stone, Jr., to Catharine Ackerly, both of Abington.

December 29, 1825, Horace Gardner to Narcissa Bowen, both of Abington.

January 22, 1826, Daniel Newman, of Tunkhannock, to Harriet Harris, of Abington.

February 2, 1826, Ebenezer Slocum, Jr., to Sallie Mills, both of Providence.

May 21, 1826, Jessie Harding to Nancy Miller, both of Eaton.

October 7, 1826, Solomon Reynolds to Rachael Dann, both of Nicholson.

January 11, 1827, Reuben Sherman to Miriam Stone, both of Abington.

January 18, 1827, Hiram Green to Eliza Dean, both of Abington.

February 12, 1827, Henry Thompson to Elsie Stone, both of Abington.

April 11, 1827, William Cure to Mary Maddock, both of Nicholson.

April 19, 1827, William Carpenter, Jr., to Sarah Howell, both of Nicholson.

May 10, 1827, Samuel Depew, of Milford, Pike County, to Diana Tripp, of Providence.

June 3, 1827, Amzi Wilson, of Pittston, to Philana Wetherby, of Greenfield.

July 12, 1827, Aaron Gregory to Martha Tripp, both of Providence.

July 16, 1827, William Bean to Nancy Green, both of Abington.

July 19, 1827, Gorton Wall, of Nicholson, to Juna Osterhout, of Falls.

August 30, 1827, Rola Carpenter, of Nicholson, to Laura Westcott, of Abington.

October 17, 1827, James Brundage to Phebe Farnum, both of Nicholson.

November 1, 1827, Thomas Smith, of Pittston, to Polly Dean, of Abington.

January 3, 1828, Asel Gardner to Rebecca Colvin, both of Abington.

February 7, 1828, Seth Dann, Jr., of Abington, to Rachael Beaty, of Nicholson.

March 6, 1828, Jarus Mitchell, of Sterling, Wayne County, to Eunice Hall, of Abington.

September 18, 1828, Norval D. Green, of Providence, to Eliza Vaughn, of Blakely.

March 6, 1828, George Whitman to Joanna Gardner, both of Abington.

August 21, 1828, Stephen N. Farnham to Elizabeth Baker, both of Clifford.

February 12, 1829, Isaac Ackerly to Mary Ann Leach, both of Abington.

February 12, 1829, Stephen Capwell to Sevilla Seamans, both of Abington.

March 8th, 1829, Thomas R. Purdy to Sally Ann Stone, both of Abington.

June 21, 1829, Peter Cole to Polly Stone, both of Abington.

July 7, 1829, Abraham Garrison, of Eaton, to Marcia White, of Abington.

August 27, 1829, Sheldon Parker, to Sarah Phillips, both of Abington.

August 27, 1829, Daniel Van Fleet, of Nicholson, to Mary Parker, of Abington.

November 15, 1829, Granderson Burrit, of Clifford, to Sarah Johnson, of Greenfield.

January 28, 1830, Thomas Williams, of Clifford, to Amy Reynolds, of Greenfield.

March 19, 1830, Isaac Dann to Nancy Reynolds, of Nicholson.

April 28, 1830, Charles Miller, of Abington, to Minerva Marcy, of Nicholson.

May 4, 1830, George Krotzer to Ann Maria House, both of Providence.

May 30, 1830, William Gardner to Almira Colvin, both of Abington.

June 6, 1830, Henry Lutz, of Providence, to Sally States of Nicholson.

July 4, 1830, Sheldon Hall, of Abington, to Emeline Dolph, of Blakely.

December 9, 1830, Joseph Leach to Eliza Ackerly, both of Abington.

December 23, 1830, Alfred Fisk to Susanna Stone, both of Abington.

December 30, 1830, Egbert B. Mott to Mary Winterbottom, both of Abington.

December 30, 1830, Robert Stone to Mrs. Almira Green, both of Abington.

January 1, 1831, L. Morrison Johnson to Lena Hobbs, both of Abington.

January 2, 1831, Warren Franklin to Mary Ann Fisk, both of Abington.

January 16, 1831, Henry Nicholas to Hannah Matteson, both of Abington.

January 20, 1831, James Stone (third) to Sarah Foster, both of Abington.

January 27, 1831, John M. Mills to Betsey Highly, both of Providence.

April 3, 1831, Abel Harrington, of Wilkes-Barre, to Cynthia Ann Wescott, of Abington.

April 14, 1831, Angus Cameron, of Dundaff, to Sabina Snyder, of Greenfield.

June 4, 1831, William Sharer, of Blakely, to Elizabeth Farabee, of Abington.

July 31, 1831, Daniel Reynolds, of Nicholson, to Sally Ann Colvin, of Abington.

August 14, 1831, James Roberts to Desire Hyes, both of Nicholson.

September 4, 1831, Charles Parker to Susanna Hall, both of Abington.

November 20, 1831, Abel Capwell to Eliza Chase, both of Abington.

December 11, 1831, —— Reed, of Canaan, Wayne County, to Dorcas Gardner, of Abington.

December 22, 1831, John Oram, of Clifford, to Sophia Wright, of Abington.

February 8, 1832, Samuel Gritman, of Abington, to Phebe Gritman, of Greenfield.

March 4, 1832, Stephen Callender, of Blakely, to Lepha Hall, of Abington.

June 24, 1832, James Reynolds to Hannah Capwell, both of Nicholson.

July 19, 1832, Harrison Stone to Esther Ackerly, both of Abington.

September 5, 1832, Alvah Heermans to Sarah Slocum, both of Providence.

October 25, 1832, Philip Griffin, of Providence, to Waity Clark, of Abington.

October 25, 1832, Nathan Card to Sevantus Chambers, both of Nicholson.

November 11, 1832, Joseph Chase to Mahala Phillips, both of Abington.

December 6, 1832, Horace Carpenter, of Abington, to Eliza Reynolds, of Nicholson.

January 3, 1833, Jeremiah Stone to Louisa Green, both of Abington.

January 17, 1833, Ferdinand Von Stroch to Caroline Slocum, both of Providence.

February 21, 1833, Wheaton Wright to Aurora Clark, both of Abington.

April 12, 1833, Franklin Johnson, of Abington, to Julia White, of Greenfield.

May 2, 1833, Francis Palmateer to Maria Dings, both of Providence.

September 26, 1833, I. J. Hosbrook Decker, of Carbondale, to Frances Chambers, of Dundaff.

October 5, 1833, Ira Aynesworth, of Carbondale, to Elizabeth Oram, of Clifford.

November 3, 1833, James Smith, of Abington, to Almira Stanton, of Nicholson.

March 6, 1834, Sanford White to Almira Miller, both of Greenfield.

May 1, 1834, John Cure, of Nicholson, to Cynthia June, of Abington.

May 18, 1834, Nathan Sherman to Betsey Stone, both of Abington.

July 13, 1834, C. Wetherby to Eliza Corban, both of Greenfield.

September 21, 1834, William Hull, of Blakely, to Rebecca Parker, of Abington.

October 23, 1834, Uriah Gritman, of Greenfield, to Eveline Smith, of Nicholson.

October 29, 1834, Charles Atwater to Elizabeth Snyder, both of Providence.

October 29, 1834, D. W. Bailey to Lydia Atwater, both of Providence.

November 17, 1834, David Brown to Uritesa Wetherby, both of Greenfield.

December 11, 1834, Daniel Vail to Cynthia Johnson, both of Greenfield.

December 25, 1834, Lanson Green to Sybil Dean, both of Abington.

January 1, 1835, Erastus Miller to Mary Jordan, both of Abington.

January 22, 1835, Henry Brown to Susanna Graves, both of Greenfield.

February 5, 1835, William Finn (second) to Mary Miller, both of Clifford.

February 12, 1835, Doctor Hiram Nichols to Sarah Clark, both of Abington.

February 19, 1835, Merritt Stone to Sarah Ann Franklin, both of Abington.

June 21, 1835, Hamilton Brown to Lucinda Smith, both of Greenfield.

November —, 1835, Ellis White to Lydia Johnson, both of Greenfield.

February 25, 1836, Chauncey Wescott to Almira Fisk, both of Abington.

March 23, 1836, Jessie Sanders to Nancy Knapp, both of Pittston.

May 4, 1836, Wanton Sherman to Frances Phillips, both of Abington.

May 5, 1836, Elisha Pease to Jane Millard, both of Abington.

May 12, 1836, Monmouth Rice to Elizabeth Capwell, both of Nicholson.

September 11, 1836, Lewis Bacon, of Blakely, to Emeline Simrell, of Greenfield.

October 13, 1836, Olney Johnson to Mary Britton, both of Abington.

October 17, 1836, Burr Kenyon to Rhoda Callender, both of Blakely.

November 12, 1836, Nathaniel Richards to Sarah Michael, both of Falls.

November 24, 1836, Cyrus Colvin to Mariah Dean, both of Abington.

December 29, 1836, Jeremiah Briggs, of Providence, to Rosella Stanton, of Abington.

March 30, 1837, Amos W. Millard, of Abington, to Deborah Simrell, of Greenfield.

June 22, 1837, John S. Shaw to Matilda Phillips, both of Abington.

July 2, 1837, Stephen Butterfield to Polly Phillips, both of Abington.

October 29, 1837, Lorenzo Potter to Rachel Reynolds, both of Nicholson.

November 30, 1837, Jason D. Stanton, of Clinton, Wayne County, to Cynthia White, of Greenfield.

December 14, 1837, Isaac Finch to Anar Tinkham, both of Abington.

February 8, 1838, Nicholson Miller to Asenath Wells, both of Clifford.

March 22, 1838, Lyman Wight, of Nicholson, to Lavinia Stone, of Abington.

April 25, 1838, Truman Taylor to Sarah Taylor, of Greenfield.

May 31, 1838, Anthony Briggs, of Providence, to Rebecca Batchelor, of Abington.

July 26, 1838, Samuel Manchester to Fidelia Reynolds, both of Nicholson.

September 2, 1838, Wright Wells, of Clifford, to Minerva Ann Baker, of Nicholson.

August 30, 1838, Otis Wall to Nancy Hallstead, both of Abington.

September 27, 1838, John B. Alworth, of Clifford, to Ruby Wright, of Abington.

October 4, 1838, Andrew Phillips, of Abington, to Elizabeth Reynolds, of Nicholson.

November 2, 1838, Alanson Raymond to Marinda Reynolds, both of Nicholson.

November 29, 1838, Stephen Wright to Louisa Dean, both of Abington.

December 9, 1838, Alfred Gardner to Parmelia Clow, both of Abington.

December 13, 1838, Voltaire Searle, of Providence, to Caroline Vaughn, of Blakely.

January 3, 1839, Williams Colvin to Polly Rice, both of Abington.

February 21, 1839, Norman Phelps to Sarah Wright, both of Abington.

February 28, 1839, John Wickizer to Lovisa Phillips, both of Abington.

April 25, 1839, Wilbur Gardner, of Abington, to Elizabeth Roberts, of Falls.

August 15, 1839, Leopold Von Storch to Julia Ann Gregory, both of Providence.

October 10, 1839, Henry Taylor, of Abington, to Orpha Briggs, of Providence.

December 19, 1839, Henry D. Bawlding, of Exeter, to Margaret Currin, of Falls.

January 29, 1840, Cyrus Dean to Melissa Raymond, both of Abington.

February 6, 1840, Stephen V. Babcock, of Falls, to Hannah Hecock, of Tunkhannock.

February 16, 1840, David Benedict to Mary Griffin, both of Providence.

October 8, 1840, Elisha Chase to Wealthy Phillips, both of Abington.

October 22, 1840, Orin Browning, of Benton, to Minerva Campbell, of Nicholson.

November 2, 1840, William Thompson, of Exeter, to Nancy Harding, of Abington.

November 5, 1840, Lyman Dixon, of Abington, to Mary Ann Potter, of Greenfield.

November 19, 1840, Henry Baker, of Providence, to Catharine Ackerly, of Abington.

November 25, 1840, Truman Vaughn, of Blakely, to Emeline Griffin, of Providence.

December 8, 1840, Jeremiah Britton to Chloe White, both of Abington.

December 9, 1840, Israel Rozell to Esther Britton, both of Abington.

December 13, 1840, Robert Stone, second, to Sarah Smith, both of Abington.

December 20, 1840, Edward Griffin to Harriet Krotzer, both of Providence.

December 31, 1840, Solomon Morrow, of Providence, to Lydia Leach, of Abington.

January 24, 1841, Lorenzo Parker, of Abington, to Mary Russell, of Greenfield.

February 21, 1841, Leonard Batchelor to Hannah Stone, both of Abington.

March 11, 1841, William Shoemaker, of Kingston, to Maria Tripp, of Providence.

January 27, 1841, Thomas Emerson to Sabra Potter, both of Greenfield.

January 27, 1841, John B. Miller, of Salem, Wayne County, to Nancy Stone, of Abington.

January 27, 1841, Elijah Wilson to Eunice Lockwood, both of Providence.

June 5, 1841, William Jackson to Sabra Mead, both of Abington.

July 15, 1841, John Stone to Esther Sisson, both of Abington.

October 4, 1841, Wilbur Gardner, of Abington, to Mary Heermans, of Providence.

October 14, 1841, Joel Dann, of Abington, to Elizabeth Lee, of Greenfield.

December 2, 1841, Edward Cahoon to Lydia Thompson, both of Abington.

December 30, 1841, Ezekiel Mead, of Abington, to Lydia Carey, of Tunkhannock.

March 6, 1842, I. B. Shaddock, of Windham, to Eliza Boardman, of Greenfield.

March 13, 1842, Milton Wetherby, of Greenfield, to Huldah Phillips, of Abington.

March 24, 1842, Philip Matteson to Abigail Doyl, both of Abington.

March 24, 1842, Anson G. Colvin, of Abington, to Mercy Gorman, of Benton.

March 24, 1842, Egbert Mott, of Carbondale, to Mary Winterbottom, of Abington.

April 3, 1842, Martin Hoover, of Providence, to Elizabeth Bickham, of Abington.

May 8, 1842, James Farabee, Jr., to Elizabeth Hall, both of Abington.

May 8, 1842, Amos B. Gorman to Elizabeth Stone, both of Abington.

May 12, 1842, David Patrick to Maria Forbes, both of Abington.

June 26, 1842, Horace Jackson, of Abington, to Finetta Miller, of Greenfield.

June 27, 1842, Griffin Stephens to Rhoda Spencer, both of Blakely.

October 15, 1842, Mark Compton to Sarah Von Camp, both of Falls.

October 19, 1842, Barton Russell, of Washington, Wyoming County, to Laura W. Dean, of Abington.

October 27, 1842, Deacon John Phillips, of Abington, in the ninety-first year of his age, to Mrs. Bathshabe Green, of Newton, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

November 9, 1842, Stephen Tillinghast to Tryphena Capwell, both of Abington.

November 17, 1842, John Ward to Temprance Whaling, both of Providence.

January 15, 1843, Edmund Wetherby to Martha Tripp, both of Greenfield.

January 29, 1843, Smith Osterhout, of Falls, to Sarah Johnson, of Abington.

February 5, 1843, William H. Baker to Susanna Phillips, both of Benton.

February 26, 1843, James Mead to Margaret Sisco, both of Abington.

August 28, 1843, George Capwell, of Clinton, Wyoming County, to Christiana Smead, of Lenox, Susquehanna County.

September 2, 1843, Barney Dershimer, of Exeter, to Rosilla Rozell, of Newton.

November 13, 1843, George R. Johnson, of Tuscarora, Bradford County, to Sally Ann Carey, of Tuscarora.

September 13, 1843, James Hendrick, of Honesdale, to Angeline Cotrell, of Providence.

September 19, 1843, James Case to Martha Jane Slocum, both of Providence.

December 11, 1843, Isaac Dean, of Abington, to Polly Searles Heermans, of Providence.

January 25, 1844, David Letson, of Abington, to Diantha Grosvenor, of Greenfield.

February 1, 1844, David C. Stanton to Julia Gorman, both of Abington.

February 22, 1844, Ira Clark to Polly Ann Leonard, both of Greenfield.

June 20, 1844, Sidney T. Stone, of Greenfield, to Mary Decker, of Abington.

June 20, 1844, Pardon Tillinghast, of Abington, to Mary E. Bawlding, of Exeter.

September 17, 1844, Pardon Stone, of Abington, to Eleanor Tripp, of Greenfield.

September 26, 1844, Benjamin Smith, of Greenfield, to M. nerva Gardner, of Abington.

November 3, 1844, Marcus Leonard to Marcella Johnson, both of Greenfield.

November 30, 1844, John Myers, of Abington, to Judith Miranda Bass, of Newton.

January 16, 1845, Philo Sherwood to Hannah Sickler, of Falls.

February 19, 1845, George Reynolds, Jr., of Carbondale, to Mary A. Phinney, of Providence.

February 20, 1845, Hervey Kennedy to Mary S. Edwards, both of Abington.

February 27, John Smith, of Carbondale, to Susanna Leindall, of Abington.

April 4, 1845, Arnold Reynolds, of Carbondale, to Sarah Champlin, of Abington.

April 13, 1845, Hiram Jackson, of Carbondale, to Loraine Kilmel, of Greenfield.

August 9, 1845, Ezra Ferris to Jane Stiles, both of Carbondale.

May 31, 1845, Emanuel Northup to Emily Hall, both of Abington.

December 23, 1845, William Hartshorn, of Oneida, N. Y., to Rachel Stone, of Abington.

February 22, 1846, Ephriam Wescott, of Greenfield, to Rachel Lutz, of Providence.

March 5, 1846, Eseck Smith, of Abington, to Marietta Ross, of Newton.

July 4, 1846, Thomas Mitten to Fanny Brink, both of Newton.

October 1, 1846, Isaac Decker to Eliza Ellis, both of Carbondale.

October 15, 1846, Rufus Miller, of Scott, to Jane White, of Abington.

November 4, 1846, Harvey Bailey to Harriet Tillinghast, both of Abington.

November 15, 1846, Doctor H. S. Cooper, of Newton, to Irene M. Green, of Abington.

November 19, 1846, H. Birdsall, of Honesdale, to Charlotte Clark, of Abington.

December 26, 1846, William Mitten to Mrs. Albright, both of Newton,

January 14, 1847, Chester Wetherby to Harriet Hubbard, both of Scott.

February 10, 1847, Jacob Krotzer, of Providence, to Emma Maria Alger, of Abington.

February 25, 1847, Luther Lyons, of Wilkes-Barre, to Diana Stephens, of Blakely.

May 15, 1847, Joseph Stone to Laura Hobbs, both of Abington.

May 31, 1847, Alfred Stone, of Abington, to Artimissa Miller, of Scott.

October 3, 1847, John Hartman, of Abington, to Betsey Jane Armstrong, of Falls.

October 24, 1847, Monmouth Briggs to Fidelia Vosburg, of Providence.

November 25, 1847, Clark Sisson to Isabel Green, both of Abington.

February 28, 1848, Samuel Bardall, of Kingston, to Catherine Kern, of Newton.

July 1, 1848, Henry Chapman, of Carbondale, to Elizabeth Hubbard, of Abington.

July 23, 1848, Sylvester Hinkley to Charlotte Loomis, both of Abington.

August 16, 1848, Lora W. Stone, of Abington, to Julia Gorman, of Benton.

August 10, 1848, J. M. Seamens to Charlotte Green, both of Abington.

December 10, 1848, Anderson Reynolds to Delana Sherman, both of Abington.

November 29, 1848, Milton Taylor, of Clinton, to Sarah Travis, of Nicholson.

January 24, 1849, Welcome Brownwell, of Benton, to Hannah Samantha Smith, of Abington.

March 4, 1849, Isaac Sherman to Mrs. Susanna Harrington, of New London.

April 29, 1849, Doctor S. M. Wheeler, of Abington, to Sarah G. Russell, of Windham.

August 9, 1849, Thomas Jones to Ataline Williams, both of Abington.

August 25, 1849, John Getz to Sarah Biesecker, both of Newton.

September 19, 1849, H. V. Hall to Mary Northup, both of Abington.

September 22, 1849, J. W. Sherer, of Archbald, to Artless Colvin, of Abington.

October 25, 1849, Jonas B. Stanton to Nancy Hobbs, both of Abington.

October 25, 1849, Stephen D. Miller, of Scott, to Mary S. Stanton, of Abington.

November 1, 1849, Harvey Kennedy to Mary Jackson, both of Abington.

November 8, 1849, Knight Stone to Mrs. Sarah Wescott, both of Abington.

November 11, 1849, Anson Stone to Rachel Stevens, both of Abington.

December 6, 1849, Job Pulver, of Providence, to Mabel Root, of Abington.

— 1849, Lewis Armstrong, of Eaton, to Fannie B. Tripp, of Providence.

January 2, 1850, Jerome Grosvenor to Loretta R. Gritman, both of Scott.

January 23, 1850, William Whait to Clarissa Weidman, both of Abington.

January 24, 1850, Henry Van Camp, of Falls, to Phebe Bennett, of Newton.

January 29, 1850, Ira Litts to Phebe Cole, both of Newton.

July 7, 1850, Briar Griffin to Mary Felts, both of Providence.

July 25, 1850, Elim Hawley, of Springville, to Elizabeth Kelley, of Providence.

August 21, 1850, Enoch Thompson to Lineilla Wideman, both of Abington.

September 22, 1850, Harlem Howe to Mary Davis, both of Abington.

September 26, 1850, John Whait to Caroline Labar, both of Abington.

November 1, 1850, Seymour Johnson to Caroline Smith, both of Abington.

December 26, 1850, Thomas White to Isabella Thompson, both of Abington.

January 3, 1851, Samuel Briggs, of Philadelphia, to Sarah Albright, of Newton.

January 16, 1851, Uriah Mace to Ruth Bailey, daughter of B. F. Bailey, both of Abington.

February 13, 1851, Alvah Reynolds to Celinda Thompson, both of Abington.

February 20, 1851, P. R. Gardner, of Clinton, to Abigail Chase, of Abington.

March 2, 1851, James P. Champlain to Rebecca Glaze, both of Abington.

April 26, 1851, Charles Taft, of Honesdale, to Ann M. Harrington, of Abington.

May 1, 1851, Thomas Johnson to Mrs. Mary Ann Robertson, both of Abington.

May 3, 1851, George Walter, of Newton, to Jane Britton, of Falls.

June 15, 1851, William Austin, of Benton, to Elizabeth Weidman, of Abington.

June 18, 1851, John Fike, of Scott, to Sarah A. Rose, of Abington.

November 5, 1851, Willis H. Champlain, of Newton, to Mary Glaze, of Abington.

November 6, 1851, Archibald A. Nichols to Amy Manchester, both of Benton.

November 20, 1851, Ebenezer M. Stephens to Mary J. Shippey, both of Abington.

January —, 1852, Isiah Mitten to Sarah Hartman, both of Newton.

May 18, 1852, John Scott to Catherine Hopkins, both of Abington.

May 30, 1852, Ebenezer Rozelle, of Newton, to Julia Case, of Abington.

June 14, 1852, Nathan Palmer, of Patterson, N. Y., to Olive L. Slocum, of Scott.

July 18, 1852, Henry Brown, of Providence, to Mary Hartman, of Abington.

August 2, 1852, William H. Griffin to Mary M. Markle, both of Providence.

August 22, 1852, Ira J. Cobb, of Carbondale, to Elizabeth Stephens, of Blakely.

November 15, 1852, Isaac M. Koons, of Huntington, to Margaret J. McManney, of Shickshinny.

December 3, 1852, John Mulnex to Orpha Sisco, both of Abington.

January 6, 1853, Tillinghast Barber, of Benton, to Jane McCoy, of Nicholson.

January 16, 1853, Joseph G. Osborne, of Clinton, to Eleanor E. Evans, of Tunkhannock.

January 27, 1853, David E. Snyder to Mary E. Northup, both of Abington.

February 15, 1853, George W. Evans to Lydia A. Graham, both of Tunkhannock.

August 16, 1853, John Coon to Rosanna Cosner, both of Newton.

September 1, 1853, George W. Tripp to Emily Johnson, both of Scott.

September 7, 1853, Ebenezer Baker to Elmira Hinkley, both of Abington.

December 11, 1853, Otis N. Stark, of Nicholson, to Harriet Taylor, of Clinton.

January 7, 1854, D. Allen Waterbury to Helen A. Oram, both of Carbondale.

February 12, 1854, Lewis W. Bacon, of Archibald, to Sarah Hubbard, of Abington.

March 15, 1854, Elisha H. Griffin to Mary Smith, both of Providence.

March 29, 1854, Amenzo Mumford, of Benton, to Minerva S. Knight, of Abington.

June 15, 1854, H. E. Kirlin, of Scranton, to Elizabeth Roberts, of Falls.

July 6, 1854, Henry McLarn, of Scott, to Abigail Stone, of Abington.

July 6, 1854, Lewis B. Ayres to Phebe A. Collum, both of Newton.

July 16, 1854, Calvin A. Spencer, of Providence, to Abbia F. Corey, of Abington.

September 23, 1854, Dewitt C. Gibbs, of Benton, to Phebe I. Glaze, of Abington.

December 7, 1854, Hiram B. Worden, of Plainsville, to Mary Ann Miller, of Abington.

December 18, 1854, Joseph Stephens, of Providence, to Harriet Carman, of Newton.

February 22, 1855, Albert Van Bogart to Salache Decker, of Newton.

June 20, 1855, Jeremiah Smith, of Abington, to Catherine D. Green, of Benton.

July 9, 1855, Eber White to Delilah Lomiss, both of Abington.

July 21, 1855, Philip Hopkins to Sarah Jane Smith, both of Newton.

August 28, 1855, I. H. Campbell, of Campbellville, Sullivan County, to Junia A. Osterhout, of Abington.

September 15, 1855, John T. Ackerly to Phebe A. Brown, both of Scott.

September 22, 1855, Austin Griffin, of Abington, to Electa M. Tripp, of Scott.

November 1, 1855, H. L. Hallstead to Mary E. Smith, both of Abington.

May 4, 1856, Orlando P. Wall to Mary L. Adams, both of Abington.

May 25, 1856, Stephen Parker, of Abington, to Harriet W. Wheeler, of Tunkhannock.

June 7, 1856, Solon Corse, of New Milford, to Cynthia E. Kennedy, of Abington.

August 11, 1856, Charles H. Potter, of Scott, to Palona Stone, of Abington.

September 18, 1856, Lewis Havens to Augusta Parker, both of Abington.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE WYOMING SECTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1797-1810.

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During the first thirty years of the permanent occupation of the Wyoming section of Pennsylvania, from 1769 to 1803, no effort was made, privately or officially, to preserve the vital statistics of that region. The tax lists for the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1780 and 1781 are extant and have been published by this Society; those from 1776 to 1780, in volume V "Proceedings and Collections" of this Society; and that for 1781 in Hayden's "Massacre of Wyoming," 1895. The Pennsylvania tax lists have also been published in the Pennsylvania Archives, 3d series, volume XIX, under "Wyoming Township, Northumberland County, 1778-1789."

Not until 1803, when the Rev. Jabez Chadwick began the Baptismal Register of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barré, published in volume VI of the "Proceedings," &c., of this Society, was there any manifested appreciation of the historical value of such a record. The Rev. John Miller of Abington township began his "Record of Marriages" in 1802. They are published in this volume, but for the first eight years the record lacks even the year of the transaction. The Rev. Davis Dimock began to record in his daily journal in 1803 his official acts of Marriage and Baptism, &c., but with a similar incompleteness of dates. Rev. W. K. Mott's "Marriage Record" from 1832 to 1885 lacks all dates for the first sixteen years. This last record will be published in our next volume, and Mr. Dimock's as soon as it is possible for me to collate the record from his full and interesting journal.

Prior to 1802-1803 the only records of marriage and death in this section are to be found in the local newspapers.

From 1769 to 1795—a quarter of the century—no newspaper was published in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

In 1795 the "*Herald of the Times*" was begun, but no copy for that or the succeeding years is known to be extant. The "*Wilkes-Barré Gazette*," born in December, 1797, is the earliest paper in the files of this Society. Papers of that day, however, placed no value on local news. Journalism was yet unborn. Reporters had no "*raison d'être*." It is not surprising, therefore, that even the editor of a local paper in 1813 makes this brief mention of a bereavement in a Wilkes-Barré family: "Died on Saturday last an infant child of Mr. ——"

In volume IV of the "Proceedings and Collections" of this Society, pp. 133-156, will be found a valuable "Record of Marriages and Deaths" from 1828 to 1836, compiled by Mr. George C. Lewis. It is the intention to complete this most excellent work commenced by Mr. Lewis by publishing in our annual volumes all marriages and deaths in Northeastern Pennsylvania from every authentic source. Copies of Family Bible records, or Church records, or tombstone records, before 1850, will be gratefully received.

The following "Record of Marriages and Deaths" is compiled from the files of these Wilkes-Barre papers, viz.:

*Wilkes-Barré Gazette and Luzerne Advertiser*, Dec. 5, 1797—Nov. 3, 1800.

*Wilkes-Barré Gazette and Republican Sentinel*, Nov. 10, 1800—Dec. 8, 1800.

*Luzerne County Federalist*, Jan. 12, 1801—Oct. 24, 1801.

*Luzerne Federalist and Susquehanna Intelligencer*, Oct. 31, 1801—May 5, 1809.

*Luzerne Federalist*, May 12, 1809—Dec. 28, 1809.

The files of these papers have been deposited in the custody of the Society by the family of the late William P. Miner, Esq., but are more or less imperfect, lacking many numbers, which it may be possible for some families in this

region to supply. These papers I have carefully examined personally, but no guarantee can be given that every marriage or death record published in them has been obtained. No regularity was observed by them in placing the item. Sometimes it appeared on the first page, and sometimes on the last, generally on the third. But the type, paper, ink, &c., are often so poor that some items may have escaped notice. It has been thought wise also to note advertisements of administration of estates of deceased persons, thus approximating the time of death. These notices often give the names of nearest relatives, the widow or child as administering. As far as possible every such item showing any relation to the Wyoming region has been given. In all these records, where no state name is given, the locality is in Pennsylvania. In the spelling of names the newspaper record is rigidly followed.

The recent organization of hereditary societies, exacting specific data of this kind for membership, has awakened the public to the unfortunate lack of such data. In Pennsylvania, until the marriage license law was enacted, the law recognized all persons living together as husband and wife as legally united in matrimony. So that the evidence of deeds and wills recorded in our court houses is evidence sufficient to meet the requirements of the law. But as Luzerne county was not organized until 1787 there is still a hiatus of nearly twenty years in the settlement of this section in which few records can be found. I have therefore carefully searched Miner's History, and have culled from other quarters everything that pertains to the purpose of this record. It remains for those who read this preface to help the effort to make it as perfect as possible.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

## RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

NOTICED IN THE

WILKES-BARRE GAZETTE, PUBLISHED AT WILKES-BARRE, PA., DECEMBER 5, 1797—  
DECEMBER 8, 1800.

LUZERNE COUNTY FEDERALIST, PUBLISHED AT WILKES-BARRE, PA., JANUARY  
12, 1801—DECEMBER 28, 1809.

Compiled by REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

*Date at extreme right of page designates paper in which notice was published.*

ABBREVIATIONS.—*m.*, marriage; *d.*, died; *ae.*, aged; *obit.*, obituary; *dau.*, daughter; *q. v.*, which see.

*The date of issue of paper, 12-12-97, means December 12, 1797; 5-29-07 means May 29, 1807.*

ABBOTT. —, son of Chas. Abbot, drowned, Jacobs Plains, May, 1807, <i>ae.</i> 6.	5-29-07.
ABBOTT, HANNAH, <i>m.</i> to Luther Yarington, <i>q. v.</i>	
ADAMS, LUCY, <i>m.</i> to Israel Richardson, <i>q. v.</i>	
ALDEN, —, child of Mason Fitch Alden, <i>d.</i> Wilkes-Barré, Aug. 20, 1780.	Miner 286.
ALDEN, PRINCE, <i>d.</i> Meshoppen 1804.	Harvey's Lodge 61, 138.
ALDEN, PRINCE, <i>d.</i> Owego, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1807, <i>ae.</i> 46.	9-11-07
ALLEN, DANIEL, <i>d.</i> Towandee, April 25, 1805, <i>ae.</i> 87.	<i>Obit.</i> 4-20-05.
ALLEN, LUCINDA, <i>m.</i> to David Landon, <i>q. v.</i>	
ALKINS, POLLY, <i>m.</i> to Job Gibbs, <i>q. v.</i>	
ALWORTH, TIMOTHY, <i>m.</i> Braintrim, Oct. 3, 1809, by Josiah Fassett to Polly Rogers.	10-20-09.
ARNDT, JACOB B., eldest son of John Arndt, <i>d.</i> Easton, Pa., Aug. 6, 1806, <i>ae.</i> 22.	8-29-06.
AVERY, CAPTAIN WAIT S., <i>d.</i> Bedford, Nov. 2, 1807, <i>ae.</i> 50.	11-6-07.
AVERY, REBECCA, <i>m.</i> to Aaron Brown, <i>q. v.</i>	
AVERY, CLARISSA, <i>m.</i> to Benj. Lathrop, <i>q. v.</i>	
AUSTIN, JOSHUA, <i>d.</i> Shickshinny, October, 1801, <i>ae.</i> 80.	10-10-01
AUSTIN, MRS. MARGARET, <i>m.</i> to Moses Kilpatrick, <i>q. v.</i>	
AYERS, WILLIAM, <i>d.</i> Plymouth, December, 1802.	12-20-02.
AYERS, ELIJAH, <i>m.</i> Kingston, August, 1801, to Polly Underwood.	8-31-01.
BALDWIN, MIRA, <i>m.</i> to Robert Covell, <i>q. v.</i>	
BALDWIN, BETSEY, <i>m.</i> to Epephras Miller, <i>q. v.</i>	
BATES, POLLY, <i>m.</i> to Sylvester Smith, <i>q. v.</i>	
BALEY, SALLY, <i>m.</i> to Daniel Lum, <i>q. v.</i>	
BARNUM, RICHARD, of Luzerne county, <i>m.</i> Columbia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1806, to Nancy Jamison of Columbia.	1-9-07.
BLAIR, MRS. FRANCES, <i>m.</i> to Uriah Parsons, <i>q. v.</i>	

## RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1797-1810. 205

BARSTOW, DR. SETH T., m. Wilkes-Barré, June 4, 1806, to Clarissa Woodruff.	6-6-06.
BACKUS, JOHN, m. Rindaw, April, 1803, to Jerusha, dau. of Jedidiah Hewitt.	4-16-03.
BARNEY, DANIEL, d. Wilkes-Barré, October or November, 1805.	12-6-05.
BARNES, GILBERT, m. Jacobs Plains, January, 1806, to Betsey Ossencup.	1-10-06.
BAKER, DR. REUBEN, m. Wyalusing, August, 1805, to Rebecca Hancock of Wyalusing.	10-4-05.
BARTON, JOB, of Doylestown, m. Wilkes-Barré, May 23, 1805, to Hannah Wright, of Wilkes-Barré.	6-1-05.
BAGLEY, JESSE, m. Bridgewater, Jan. 3, 1808, to Fally Saunders.	1-8-08.
BABCOCK, SALLY, m. to Joseph Butterfield, <i>q. v.</i>	
BARRÉ, HON. ISAAC, d. "In England [July 20, 1802, ae. 76], the Hon. Isaac Barré, member of the British Parliament; celebrated for the part he took in favor of the American Colonies in 1774-5, &c. He was blind for several years before his death."	10-18-02.
BATES, HANNAH, m. to Jude Goodale, <i>q. v.</i>	
BARNUM, THERON, d. Tunkhannock, September, 1804.	10-13-04.
BARNARD, PETER, m. Ulster, Pa., June, 1809, to Phebe Newell.	
BACON, DR. ETHEL, m. Kingston, July 5, 1809, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Anna, dau. of Capt. Daniel Hoyt.	7-7-09.
BAILEY, BETSEY, m. Jasper Miles, <i>q. v.</i>	
BARCLAY, RACHEL, m. to Nathan Beach, <i>q. v.</i>	
BLANCHARD, CAPTAIN JEREMIAH, d. Pittston, May 26, 1807, ae. 69.	6-12-07.
BLANCHARD, MRS. ABIGAIL, widow of Jeremiah Blanchard, d. Pittston, Sept. 20, 1807.	9-25-07.
BLACKMAN, LUCY, m. to Shepherd Sterne, <i>q. v.</i>	
BLACKMAN, ELISHA, d. Wilkes-Barré, Sept. 10, 1804, ae. 87.	9-22-04.
BRADLEY, MRS. ABRAHAM, d. Hanover, Sept., 1804, ae. 60.	9-22-04
BRACE, NATHANIEL, m. Feb. 1, 1804, to Dolly Strong of Northmoreland.	2-4-04.
BRANHALL, WILLIAM, m. Allensburg, Sept. 25, 1799, to Hannah Shoemaker.	10-8-99.
BEACH, DESIAR, m. to Dr. Mason Crary, <i>q. v.</i>	
BEACH, MRS. —, d. Salem, September, 1804, aged person.	9-22-04.
BEEBE, SOPHIA, m. to Nathaniel Fowler, <i>q. v.</i>	
BEEBE, FRANCIS, m. Kingston, March 3, 1807, to Lydia Taylor.	3-13-07.
BEEMAN, ALFRED, m. Braintrim, February, 1802, to Rachel Smith.	2-15-02.
BEACH, NATHAN, Esq., m. June, 1810, to Mrs. Rachel Barclay of Philadelphia, Pa.	6-21-10.
BENNET, ISAAC, d. Newport, July 28, 1809, ae. 76.	8-4-09.
BENNET, MRS. ELIZABETH, d. Newport, July, 1809, ae. 45.	8-4-09.
BENNETT, ASA, dead November, 1799. Wilbur and Robert Bennett, administrators.	12-10-99.
BEAUMONT, MISS, m. to David Dowd, <i>q. v.</i>	

BENEDICT, NANCY, m. to Stephen Tripp, <i>q. v.</i>	
BEDFORD, JACOB, m. by Lawrence Myers, Dec. 6, 1797, to Kitty, eldest dau. of B. Carpenter, Esq., of Kingston.	12-12-97.
BENJAMIN, ISAAC, d. Plymouth, Dec. 11, 1802.	12-20-02.
BENJAMIN, SYBIL, m. to Joseph Linley, <i>q. v.</i>	
BERNEY, POLLY, m. to John Gordon, <i>q. v.</i>	
BREWER, FRANCIS, m. Braintrim, June 18, 1807, to Polly Smith.	6-26-07.
BREWER, ABRAHAM, ae. 17, m. Chemung, N.Y., January, 1808, to Han- nah Stage, ae. 22.	1-22-08.
BREWSTER, DANIEL, d. Tunkhannock, May, 1804.	5-26-04.
BILLINGS, MRS. HULDAH, m. to Dr. Joseph Davis, <i>q. v.</i>	
BILLINGS, RANSELEY, d. Wilkes-Barré, May, 1806.	6-27-06.
BINGHAM, JOSEPH, ae. 20, } sons of Chester Bingham, d. Old Sheshe- BINGHAM, CHESTER, ae. 13, } quin, July, 1802.	8-7-02.
BINGHAM, MARTHA, wife of Chester Bingham, d. Braintrim, Jan. 3, 1809, ae. 58.	1-20-09.
BIRCHARD, LYDIA L., m. to James Lathrop, <i>q. v.</i>	
BIRNEY, MRS. RACHEL, wife of Henry Birney, d. Standing Stone, July 22, 1805, ae. 57.	<i>Obit.</i> 8-3-05.
BISHOP, MARY, m. to Wm. Landon, <i>q. v.</i>	
BIZZARD, STEPHEN, d. Wilkes-Barré, August, 1802, ae. 18.	8-7-02.
BRINK, JOHN, of New Jersey, m. Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 9, 1808, to Car- oline Wright of Wilkes-Barré.	3-4-08.
BRINK, POLLY, m. to Amos Canfield, <i>q. v.</i>	
BOLTON, BENJAMIN, m. Wilkes-Barré, Nov. 20, 1810, to Sally Bulkeley.	11-23-10.
BOWMAN, JOHN, m. Kingston, March, 1805, to Lucretia Peirce.	4-6-05.
BOWMAN, ERASTUS, m. Braintrim, Dec. 30, 1804, to Eleanor Overfield.	1-19-05.
BOWMAN, ISAAC, m. Wilkes-Barré, April 9, 1806, to Polly Smith, both of Wilkes-Barré.	4-11-06.
BOWMAN, JOHN, m. Kingston, February, 1804, to Anna Hadley.	3-3-04.
BOWMAN, ELIJAH, m. Mehoopany, Feb., 1810, to Nancy Burger.	2-16-10.
BLOOM, HON. ISAAC, d. Clinton, N.Y., May 17, 1803.	<i>Obit.</i> 5-21-03.
BROCKAWAY, RICHARD, d. Lackawanna, May, 1807, ae. 100.	5-29-07.
BRODIEHEAD, GEN. DANIEL, d. Wayne county, Dec. 15, 1809, ae. 73.	12-29-09.
BROWN, RHODA, m. to Asa Olmstead, <i>q. v.</i>	
BROWN, AARON, m. Bedford, Dec., 1809, to Rebecca Avery.	12-8-09.
BROWNSON, LAURIN, m. to Loid Goodsil, <i>q. v.</i>	
BROWN, NANCY, m. to John Mints, <i>q. v.</i>	
BROWN, NANCY, m. to John Vernet, <i>q. v.</i>	
BROWNSON, REUBEN, m. Hanover, September, 1802, to Nancy Cathcart.	9-18-02.
BURNES, —, son of David Burnes, Clifford township, d. October, 1806, ae. 4; lost in the woods.	11-7-06.

## RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1797-1810. 207

BUCK, MRS. —, d. Wilkes-Barré, August, 1805.	8-17-05.
BURGER, CONRAD, d. Exeter, August, 1805.	8-17-05.
BUDD, BENJAMIN, m. January, 1809, to Polly Thompson.	1-13-09.
BULKELEY, JULIA, m. to Steuben Butler, <i>q. v.</i>	
BULKELEY, PATTY, m. to Charles Chapman, <i>q. v.</i>	
BULKELEY, SALLY, m. to Benjamin Bolton, <i>q. v.</i>	
BUTTERFIELD, JOSEPH, m. Rush, August, 1803, to Sally Babcock.	
BUTLER, STEUBEN, m. June, 3, 1810, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Julia Bulkeley.	6-8-10.
BUTLER, ZEBULON, infant son of Col. Zebulon Butler, d. Wilkes-Barré, March, 1773.	Miner, 142.
BUTLER, MRS. ANNA LORD, wife of Col. Zebulon Butler, d. Wilkes-Barré, spring of 1773.	Miner, 142.
BUTLER, WIDOW POLLY, d. Wilkes-Barré, Oct. 17, 1806, ae. 52. [Mrs. Zebulon Butler?]	10-17-06.
BUTLER, NANCY, m. to John Robinson, <i>q. v.</i>	
BUTLER, MRS. LYDIA JOHNSON, wife of Col. Zebulon Butler, d. Wilkes-Barré, June 26, 1781.	Miner, 296.
BURGER, NANCY, m. to Elijah Bowman, <i>q. v.</i>	
BRUSTER, ABIGAIL, m. to David Varguson, <i>q. v.</i>	
BRUSH, TAMAR, m. to Henry Young, <i>q. v.</i>	
CALDWELL, JOHN, d. Hanover, Sept. 18, 1806, ae. 20.	9-19-06.
CALDWELL, WILLIAM, d. Hanover township, January, 1805.	2-16-05.
CAMP, ISAAC, of Wyalusing, m. March 10, 1803, to Polly Lacy of Braintrim.	3-28-03.
CAMPBELL, —, child of James of Wilkes-Barré, burned to death Jan. 23, 1798, ae. 6.	1-30-98.
CAMPBELL, CALEB WHITING, son of Samuel Campbell, d. Athens, Oct. 9, 1807, ae. 22.	Obit. 10-23-07.
CANFIELD, POLLY, m. to Jesse Edsall, <i>q. v.</i>	
CANFIELD, AMOS, m. Wyalusing, Feb., 1804, to Polly Brink.	2-25-04.
CAREY, JOHN, JR., m. Wilkes-Barré, Feb., 1802, to Catharine Vandermark.	2-15-02.
CAREY, JOHN, JR., d. Wilkes-Barré, Dec. 28, 1808.	12-30-08.
CARPENTER, JAMES, son of B. Carpenter of Kingston, m. March 1, 1798, to Betsey Hewitt of Pittston.	3-6-98.
CARPENTER, KITTY, m. to Jacob Bedford, <i>q. v.</i>	
CARPENTER, BETSEY, m. to Lazarus Denison, <i>q. v.</i>	
CARNEY, POLLY, m. to George Kinney, <i>q. v.</i>	
CARSCADEN, CHARLES, d. Plymouth, May 17, 1803.	5-21-03.
CARNEY, THOMAS, m. Braintrim, Jane 5, 1808, to Sally Lott.	6-10-08.
CATHCART, NANCY, m. to Reuben Brownson, <i>q. v.</i>	
CHAMPION, JERUSHA, m. to Edward Smith, <i>q. v.</i>	
CHAPEL, LEVI, m. Rush, Sept. 9, 1802, to Ruth Fairchild.	9-25-02.
CHAPMAN, JOSEPH, of Luzerne county, m. December, 1800, to Betsey Leffingwell, Norwich, Conn.	1-12-01.

CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL, m. Aug. 3, 1800, by Esq. Campbell, to Peggy, dau. of Maj. Jacob Rosencranse, all of Hanover.	8-5-1800.
CHAPMAN, CHARLES, m. Wilkes-Barré, July 6, 1809, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Patty, dau. of Col. Elipheta Bulkeley of Wilkes-Barré.	7-7-09.
CHAPMAN, LYDIA, m. to Dr. Geo. W. Trott, <i>q. v.</i>	
CHAPMAN, ASA, killed by Indians, Hanover, July 8, 1782.	Miner, 305.
CHAPMAN, MRS. ELIZABETH, d. Bridgewater, Nov. 21, 1808, ae. 57, late of Norwich, Conn.	11-25-08.
CRANE, DAVID, d. Owego, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1802.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-25-02.
CRARY, DR. MASON, m. Beach Grove, Sept. 9, 1800, to Desiar Beach.	9-19-06.
CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN, d. Wyalusing township, Nov., 1804.	11-10-04.
CHERRYTREE, MR., m. —, 1806, to Mrs. Selinda Searle.	9-19-06.
CIST, JACOB, of Washington, D. C., m. Wilkes-Barré, Aug. 27, 1807, to Sarah, dau. of Matthias Hollenback.	8-28-07.
CHRISTY, DANIEL, m. Braintrim, Jan. 11, 1810, to Jerusha Osterhout of Braintrim.	1-26-10.
CHRISTY, ROBERT, m. Wilkes-Barré, Nov. 5, 1807, to Lydia Waller.	11-13-07.
CRILMAN, RACHEL, m. to John Miller, <i>q. v.</i>	
CRISMAN, ABRAHAM, m. Hanover, April 4, 1805, to Lovina Williams.	4-6-05.
COBART, RACHAEL, m. to Peter Knight, <i>q. v.</i>	
COGSWELL, SAMUEL, m. Wyalusing, Nov. 6, 1803, to Cynthia Hewitt.	11-19-03.
COLE, ANN, m. to James McCartery, <i>q. v.</i>	
COOK, MRS. NANCY, m. to William Peck, <i>q. v.</i>	
COOLBAUGH, ELIZA, m. to Nathaniel Mozier, <i>q. v.</i>	
COOLBAUGH, SARAH, m. to Shepard Pierce, <i>q. v.</i>	
COOLEY, ROBERT, d. Braintrim, Jan. 3, 1809, ae. 23.	1-20-09.
COVELL, ROBERT, m. Newtown, N. Y., December, 1809, to Mira Baldwin.	1-6-10.
COWELL, POLLY, m. to John Watts, <i>q. v.</i>	
COWELL, SALLY, m. to Richard Ridgway, <i>q. v.</i>	
COWLES, CAPT. MARTIN, m. Hartford, Conn., September, 1809, to Harriet Welles of Wilkes-Barré.	10-6-09.
COXE, WILLIAM, m. Wilkes-Barré. Feb. 14, 1806, to Nancy Hodgkiss.	2-21-06.
CROFUT, WIDOW, m. to Elijah Pakley, <i>q. v.</i>	
CURRY, LOCKWOOD, d. Sheshequin, July 17, 1801, ae. 19.	7-20-01.
CURRIE, MRS. FRANCES, d. Plymouth, April 23, 1810, ae. 20.	4-6-10.
DANA, AZIEL, d. Wilkes-Barré, September, 1804, ae. 34.	9-15-04.
DANA, ELEAZER, m. Braintrim, Nov., 1801, to Polly Stevens of Wilkes-Barré.	11-28-01.
DARLING, MRS. ANNA, d. Orwell, July 26, 1809, ae. 55.	8-11-09.
DANIELS, EUNICE, m. to Lewis Lucky, <i>q. v.</i>	
DAVIS, LEVINIA, m. to Hosea Phillips, <i>q. v.</i>	

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DAVIS, BENJAMIN, d. Wilkes-Barré, Oct. 14, 1807.	10-16-07.
DAVIS, DR. JOSEPH, m. Wilkes-Barré, Nov. 29, 1807, to Mrs. Huldah Billings, both of Wilkes-Barré township.	12-4-07.
DAVIDSON, DANIEL, m. Kingston, Jan., 1802, to Peggy Lucas.	1-18-02.
DAVIDSON, GEORGE, m. Wysox, June 12, 1805, to Lecty Loomis, both of Wysox.	6-29-05.
DRAKE, ELDER JACOB, d. Bedford, Nov. 4, 1806, ae. 75. <i>Obit.</i>	11-7-06.
DRAKE, EBENEZER, m. March 21, 1802, to Elizabeth Marcy of Pittston.	3-29-02.
DRAUGH, HENRY, m. Berwick, Dec. 24, 1805, to Rachel, dau. of Peter Meleck of Fishing Creek.	12-27-05.
DECKER, ELISHA, m. Athens. Dec., 1807, to Sally Wilson.	12-25-07.
DECKER, ELISHA, d. Newport township, April, 1803. Eve and Elias Decker, administrators.	3-14-03.
DECKER, MARY, m. to Benjamin Gardiner, <i>q. v.</i>	
DENISON, LAZARUS, m. Feb. 14, 1802, to Betsey Carpenter of Kingston.	2-22-02.
DENISON, COL. NATHAN, m. Wyoming, by Rev. Jacob Johnson, April 1, 1772, to Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Sill of Wyoming.	Miner, 140.
DENISON, NATHAN, father of Col. N. Denison, d. Kingston, March 10, 1803, ae. 88.	Miner Appendix, 19.
DENISON, COL. NATHAN, one of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county, d. Kingston, Jan. 25, 1809.	2-17-09.
DENTON, MISS, m. to Peter Merwine, <i>q. v.</i>	
DENNIS, JOSEPH, m. Wilkes-Barré, Nov. 17, 1805, to Peggy Miller.	11-22-05.
DESHONG, MRS. POLLY, m. to John Lanning, <i>q. v.</i>	
DILLEY, RICHARD, Hanover, dead 1799. Richard Dilley, admr.	4-16-99.
DIMON, HANNAH, m. to Dr. Eleazer Parker, <i>q. v.</i>	
DININGER, WILLIAM F., m. Wysox, Aug. 26, 1810, to Betsey Vanhorn.	9-7-10.
DIXON, SEMANTHA, m. to Joseph Lott, <i>q. v.</i>	
DODGE, MAJOR OLIVER, d. Wyalusing, May, 1803.	6-11-03.
DODSON, SAMUEL, m. Huntington, July 24, 1806, to Hannah Smith, both of Huntington.	8-8-06.
DORRANCE, JOHN, d. Kingston, July, 1804, ae. 71.	7-14-04.
DORRANCE, BETSEY, m. to Dr. Seth C. Whitney, <i>q. v.</i>	
DOWD, DAVID, m. Rush, August, 1802, to Miss Beaumont.	8-21-02.
DOWNING, WILLIAM, m. Wilkes-Barré, December, 1809, to Lydia Downing.	14-8-09.
DOWNING, LYDIA, m. to William Downing, <i>q. v.</i>	
DOWNING, OLIVE, m. to John Rosencranse, <i>q. v.</i>	
DOWNING, LEVI, d. Wilkes-Barré, Jan. 18, 1798, ae. 21.	1-23-98.
DOWNER, FALLA, m. to Jehiel Tupper, <i>q. v.</i>	
DROWN, WILLIAM, m. Chemung, N.Y., December, 1807, to Polly Horten.	12-25-07.
DUANE, HARRIET, m. to Caleb Leach, Jr., <i>q. v.</i>	

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DUDLEY, ANNE, m. to Abel Flint, <i>q. v.</i>	
DUNCAN, JOSEPH, Wilkes-Barré, dead 1787. Arabella and James Duncan, administrators.	12-19-97.
DUNHAM, BETSEY, m. to Charles Wright, <i>q. v.</i>	
DUNN, WILLIAM, d. Newtown, N. Y., February, 1805.	3-16-05.
DURKEE, JOHN, of Norwich, Conn., late of Wilkes-Barré, dead October, 1798.	10-9-98.
DURKEE, AMELIA, m. to Philip Weeks, <i>q. v.</i>	
DURKEE, SARAH, formerly wife of Captain Robert Durkee, who was slain in the battle July 3, 1778, d. September 3, 1803, ae. 65. See under <i>Landon.</i>	
EBBERT, POLLY, m. to Jocab Taylor, <i>q. v.</i>	
ECLOR, JAMES, m. February, 1809, to Phebe Pepers.	2-17-09.
EDSALL, JESSE, m. Wyalusing, Sept., 1803, to Polly Canfield.	10-8-03.
ELLIS, THOMAS, d. Braintrim, June 13, 1807.	6-21-07.
ELLIS, LAZARUS, d. Braintrim, June, 1807.	8-21-07.
ELLIS, BETSY, m. to Stephen Lott, <i>q. v.</i>	
ELLIS, SALLY, d. Braintrim, Feb. 3, 1802, ae. 18.	2-15-02.
ELLIS, THOMAS, of Braintrim, d. November, 1807.	12-11-07.
ELY, CAPTAIN ELISHA, d. Owego, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1801.	2-23-01.
ELEY, JOHN, d. Wilkes-Barré, Aug. 30, 1809, ae. 26.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-15-09.
ELEY, ELIZA, m. to Francis Payne, <i>q. v.</i>	
ELLIOTT, HENRY, d. Wyalusing, December 22, 1808, ae. 89. <i>Obit.</i> 1-6-09.	
ELLIOT, CAPT. JOSEPH, m. Wysox, April 8, 1810, to Barbara Lint.	5-4-10.
EMERSON, DR. MOSES, d. Towanda, Oct. 14, 1806, ae. 45. <i>Obit.</i> 11-7-06.	
ESPY, ANNA, m. to Ambrose Tille, <i>q. v.</i>	
ESPY, JOHN, Hanover, m. April, 1809, to Lovina Inman.	4-14-09.
EVANS, JOHN, of Wilkes-Barré, m. Sunbury, Aug. 6, 1804, to Eliza Wallis of Sunbury.	8-11-04.
EYKE, GORGE, m. Wilkes-Barré, March 23, 1806, to Lydia Pease.	3-28-06.
EICK, ARTHUR, d. Luzerne township, July, 1802, ae. 43.	7-24-02.
FAIRCHILD, RUTH, m. Isaac Hancock, <i>q. v.</i>	
FAIRCHILD, ABRAHAM, m. Oct. 22, 1799, by Joseph Wright, to Polly Lyndes, both of Newport.	11-5-99.
FALLS, THOMAS, m. Wilkes-Barré, April 24, 1798, to Eunice Gilbert.	5-1-98.
FASSETT, MARY, m. to John Honeywell, <i>q. v.</i>	
FASSETT, LUCY, dau. of Josiah Fassett, d. Braintrim, Aug. 13, 1806, ae. 3½ years.	8-29-06.
FRANKLIN, AMOS, son of Col. John Franklin of Athens, d. Cayuga Village, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1804, ae. 28.	<i>Obit.</i> 11-3-04.
FRANKLIN, LUCY, m. to Elino R. Waller, <i>q. v.</i>	
FRAZER, HANNAH, m. to Jehoiada P. Johnson, <i>q. v.</i>	
FELLOWS, EPHRAIM, m. Huntington, January, 1801, Subriette Porter.	1-19-01.

## RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1797-1810. 211

FREEMAN JOHN, d. Plymouth, September, 1804.	9-22-04.
FREEMAN, JOHN, d. Plymouth township, November, 1804.	11-17-04.
FINE, NANCY, m. to Daniel Smithers, <i>q. v.</i>	
FINCH, ISAAC, m. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 19, 1788, to Sarah Tompkins.	
FINN, JAMES, Tunkhannock, dead 1787. Solomon Finn, ex'r.	12-19-97.
FINN, MRS. HANNAH, m. to Daniel Gore, <i>q. v.</i>	
FISH, THOMAS, m. Wilkes-Barre, April, 1801, to Sally Pease.	4-13-01.
FISH, MRS. SARAH, wife of Jabez Fish, d. Wilkes-Barre, December, 1796, ae. 49. Tombstone in W. H. & G. Society.	
FITCH, BETSEY, m. to Jeremiah Shaw, <i>q. v.</i>	
FITCH, SALLY, m. to Uriah Smith, <i>q. v.</i>	
FLINT, ABEL, m. Northmoreland, Nov., 1805, Anne Dudley.	11-29-05.
FLINT, NAOMI, m. to Peter Yarrington, <i>q. v.</i>	
FRINK, WILLIAM, m. Rush, December, 1807, to Ruth Russell.	1-8-08.
FRINK, BENAJAH, m. Rush, March, 1805, to Nancy, dau. of Isaac Hancock.	3-23-05.
FOOT, GEORGE, son of John Foot, d. Willingborough, July 20, 1803.	6-30-03.
FORBES, NATHAN, of Huntington, d. April or May, 1807.	6-12-07.
FORSEMAN, HUGH, m. Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 24, 1782, to Judith Slocum. Miner, 304.	
FOWLER, RUSSELL, m. Towandee, July 4, 1808, to Mrs. Sophia Lawrence, both of Towandee.	7-22-08.
FOWLER, NATHANIEL, m. Kingston, April, 1805, to Sophia Beebe.	4-18-06.
FOWLER, BETSEY, m. to Abner C. Rockwell, <i>q. v.</i>	
FOX, ELEANOR, m. to John Strope, <i>q. v.</i>	
FULKESEN, JACOB, of Wilkes-Barre, m. Oct. 13, 1799, to Hannah Hillman, Kingston.	10-15-99.
FULLER, MRS. MARY, wife of Capt. Stephen Fuller, d. Sheshequin, May 5, 1803, ae. 72.	5-21-03.
FULLER, LYDIA, m. to William Trucks, <i>q. v.</i>	
FRY, WILLIAM, son of John Fry, d. August, 1805, ae. 18 months.	8-10-05.
GALE, JOSEPH, m. September, 1802, to Affable Vass.	9-18-02.
GALLAGHER, PETER, of Philadelphia, m. Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 1, 1803, to Margaret Young of Wilkes-Barre.	1-8-03.
GALLUP, CAPT. WILLIAM, d. Kingston, April, 1803, aged.	4-16-03.
GALLUP, HALLET, d. Kingston, October, 1804.	11-3-04.
GALLUP, WILLIAM, of Kingston, d. March 13, 1807.	5-8-07.
GARDINER, BENJAMIN, m. Pittston, March, 1802, to Mary Decker.	
GARDNER, ABRAHAM, m. Pittston, August or September, 1806, to Mrs. Polly Nafews.	3-22-02. 9-19-06.
GARRIS, LOUISA, m. to Reuben Huddeson, <i>q. v.</i>	
GARRISON, JACOB, of Salem township, d. April, 1807.	6-12-07.
GAYLORD, CHAUNCEY, formerly of Luzerne county, d. Ontario county, N. Y., August, 1807, ae. 37.	10-2-07.

GAYLORD, JUSTUS, m. Rush, Sept. 14, 1809, by Isaac Hancock, to Widow Rhoads.	9-29-09.
GAY, PEGGY, m. to Franklin Jenkins, <i>q. v.</i>	
GAY, ELEANOR, m. to Joshua Pettibone, <i>q. v.</i>	
GRANT, CAPTAIN JOSIAH, d. Orwell, July, 1808, ae. 57.	8-12-08.
GRANT, ALMIRA, m. to William Myers, <i>q. v.</i>	
GEROULD, JABEZ, d. Ulster township, April, 1803.	4-25-03.
GREEN, MRS., d. Wilkes-Barré, February, 1810.	2-16-10.
GREEN, ALPHA, son of Isaac Green, d. Wilkes-Barré, November, 1808.	11-11-08.
GREGORY, SETH, d. Towanda, Nov. 2, 1801, ae. 65.	1-4-02.
GIBBS, JOB, m. Wilkes-Barré, Sept. 17, 1810, to Mrs. Polly Alkins.	9-21-10.
GIDEONS, LUCY, m. to James Pierce, <i>q. v.</i>	
GILBERT, DANIEL, m. Towanda, July 9, 1809, to Polly Wyeth of Towanda.	8-25-09.
GILBERT, EUNICE, m. to Thomas Falls, both of Wilkes-Barré, <i>q. v.</i>	
GILES, —, infant dau. of Thomas Giles, lost, Meshoppen Creek, Nov. 20, 1803, ae. 4.	<i>Obit.</i> 11-26-03.
GRIDLEY, JOHN, m. Braintrim, November, 1804, to Peggy, dau. of Major James Wheeler.	11-24-04.
GRIDLEY, MRS. PEGGY, dau. of Maj. James Wheeler, d. Kingston, Sept. 19, 1809.	9-22-09.
GRIFFIN, SUSANNA, m. to John Miller, <i>q. v.</i>	
GRIFFIS, HEZEKIAH, m. Wyalusing, April, 1801, to Betsy Sabins.	4-13-01.
GRIFFIS, SOLOMON, m. Usher, Sept. 13, 1800, to Nancy Lewis.	9-25-02.
GODDARD, EZRA, of Burlington, d. July, 1807.	10-23-07.
GOOD, POLLY, m. to James Rutter, <i>q. v.</i>	
GOODALE, JUDE, m. Wilkes-Barre, Dec. 29, 1801, to Hannah Bates of Putnam.	2-14-02.
GOODSIL, LOID, of Rindaw, Luzerne county, m. by Isaac Hancock, Al-lensburgh, Sept. 25, 1799, to Laurin Brownson.	10-8-99.
GOODWIN ELIJAH, d. Huntington, September, 1804, ae. 44.	9-22-04.
GORE, MRS. HANNAH, d. Sheshequin, September, 1804, ae. 84.	9-15-04.
GORE, MRS. MARY, wife of Captain Daniel Gore, d. Wilkes-Barre, April 11, 1806, ae. 66.	<i>Obit.</i> 4-18-06.
GORE, DANIEL, of Jacobs Plains, m. Kingston, Sept. 23, 1807, to Mrs. Hannah Finn of Clifford.	9-25-07.
GORE, CAPTAIN DANIEL, d. Wilkes-Barre township, Sept., 1809.	9-8-09.
GORE, SARAH, m. to Lawrence Myers, <i>q. v.</i>	
GORDON, JAMES AUGUSTUS, dead July, 1797. Parthenia Gordon, administratrix.	8-14-98.
GORDON, JOHN, of Asylum, m. Nov. 7, 1799, by Moses Coolbaugh, to Polly Berney, Standing Stone.	11-26-99.
GORDON, JANE, wife of James Gordon, d. Asylum, December, 1809, ae. 65.	12-29-09.
GRUBB, PETER, of Plymouth township, d. Kingston, Jan. 23, 1807, ae. 53.	1-30-07.

## RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1797-1810. 213

GRUBB, SARAH, m. to Auger Hoyt, <i>q. v.</i>	
HADLEY, ANNA, m. to John Bowman, <i>q. v.</i>	
HALE, REUBEN, m. Claverack, April, 1803, to Wealthy, dau. of Captain Isaac Tracey.	4-16-03.
HAIN, BENJAMIN, m. Northmoreland, October, 1803, to Polly Wheelock.	11-12-03.
HALL, SERVIAH, m. to David Parsons, <i>q. v.</i>	
HALL, OLIVIA, m. to David B. Wheeler, <i>q. v.</i>	
HANCOCK, NANCY, m. to Benajah Frink, <i>q. v.</i>	
HANCOCK, REBECCA, m. to Dr. Reuben Baker, <i>q. v.</i>	
HART, MRS. AGNES, wife of Jacob Hart, d. Wilkes-Barre, January, 1805, ae. 38.	2-2-05.
HART, JACOB, Sheriff of Luzerne county, m. Pittston, May, 1808, to Miss Searle.	5-20-08.
HARRIS, JOHN, m. Braintrim, March 23, 1808, to Nancy Winslow.	4-8-08.
HARRIS, HANNAH, m. to Alson Phelps, <i>q. v.</i>	
HARRISON, —, infant son of Jarius Harrison, d. Huntington, June 25, 1804, ae. 3.	7-7-04.
HARRISON, LYDIA, m. to Jacob Steel, <i>q. v.</i>	
HARTER, MARTIN, d. Nescopeck, October, 1801, ae. 88.	10-10-01.
HARTLEY, MARK, of Tunkhannock, d. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 17, 1809.	11-24-07.
HARTSHOUGH, ANGLEBART, m. Kingston, Jan. 18, 1807, to Christiana Owens.	1-30-07.
HARTSHOUF, HUGH, m. Wilkes-Barre, April 26, 1801, to Sally Wells.	5-4-01.
HARTSHOUGH, NATHANIEL, m. December, 1808, to Thankful Pierce, both of Kingston.	12-9-08.
HATHAWAY, JOB, d. Hanover, February, 1808.	2-19-08.
HARVEY, SALLY, m. to Rev. George Lane, <i>q. v.</i>	
HAVERLEY, BETSEY, m. to Abraham Lott, <i>q. v.</i>	
HEATH, ADOLPH, m. Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 23, 1804, to Mrs. Anne Morse.	3-10-04.
HELME, MRS. —, wife of Captain Oliver Helme, d. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 10, 1806, ae. 27.	10-17-06.
HENLOCK, HANNAH, m. to Dr. Samuel Jameson, <i>q. v.</i>	
HENLOCK, JONATHAN, m. Oct. 1. 1800, by Esq. Campbell, to Polly Jameson.	10-13-1800.
HEWITT, BETSEY, m. James Carpenter, <i>q. v.</i>	
HEWIT, SOLOMON, d. Wyalusing, June, 1804, ae. 86.	6-30-02.
HEWITT, CYNTHIA, m. to Samuel Cogswell, <i>q. v.</i>	
HEWITT, ISAAC, of Pittston, d. July, 1808.	8-26-08.
HEWITT, JERUSHA, m. to John Backus, <i>q. v.</i>	
HIBBARD, —, son of Mr. Hibbard, d. Wilkes-Barre, July, 1802, ae. 7.	8-7-02.
HIBBERT, MRS. POLLY, wife of Calvin Hibbert, d. Hanover, March 5, 1801.	3-23-01.

HIDILLE, CATHERINE, m. to David Sims, <i>q. v.</i>	
HILLMAN, HANNAH, m. to Jacob Fulkeson, <i>q. v.</i>	
HINCHMAN, JOSEPH, d. Newtown, Tioga county, July 23, 1802, ae. 40.	<i>Obit.</i> 8-7-02.
HINMAN, LUTHER, m. Claverack, April, 1803, to Catharine Salisbury.	4-16-03.
HODGKISS, NANCY, m. to William Coxe, <i>q. v.</i>	
HOFFMAN, WILLIAM, m. Newtown, N. Y., April, 1805, to Peggy, dau. of Timothy Smith of Newtown.	5-4-05.
HOLLENBACH, JOHN, Wilkes-Barre, dead 1797. Elizabeth and Matthias Hollenbach, administrators.	1-2-98.
HOLLENBACH, JOHN, m. Wyalusing, Jan. 15, 1804, to Rebecca Daugherty.	1-21-04.
HOLLENBACH, JOHN, m. Owego, N. Y., Sept., 1805, to Susan Welles of Athens.	10-4-05.
HOLLENBACK, SARAH, m. to Jacob Cist, <i>q. v.</i>	
HOLLISTER, MISS, m. to Joseph Woodbridge, <i>q. v.</i>	
HOLLOWAY, ISAAC, d. Salem township, May, 1805.	5-25-05.
HOLMES, ALICE, m. to William Robinson, <i>q. v.</i>	
HOLLY, SARAH, m. to Joseph Robertson, <i>q. v.</i>	
HOPKINS, TIMOTHY, d. Huntington township, April, 1802.	3-19-03.
HORTON, POLLY, m. to William Down, <i>q. v.</i>	
HORTON, FOSTER, d. Tunkhannock, May 21, 1810.	6-8-10.
HOWARD, SAMUEL, m. Dandold, Sept., 1802, to Nancy Jones.	10-2-02.
HOYT, AUGER, m. Kingston, June, 1809, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Sarah Grubb.	6-9 and 16-09.
HOYT, DANIEL, son of Capt. — Hoyt, d. Kingston, Sept., 1810.	9-9-10.
HOYT, ANNA, m. to Dr. Ethel Bacon. <i>q. v.</i>	
HOYT, CLARISSA, m. to Robert Tubbs, <i>q. v.</i>	
HOYT, CAPTAIN DANIEL, m. Kingston, March, 1805, to Mrs. Sylvina Patrick.	3-23-05.
HUBBELL, MARY, m. to Samuel Woodruff, <i>q. v.</i>	
HUDDLESON, REUBEN, m. February, 1809, to Louisa Garris.	2-17-09.
HUGHES, JOHN, m. Newtown, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1803, to Anne, dau. of John Kunkle.	9-10-03.
HUNNEYWELL, JOHN, m. Braintrim, Nov. 13, 1809, to Mary Fassett.	11-24-09.
HURLBUT, DEACON JOHN, d. Wilkes-Barré, March 10, 1782. Miner, 304.	
HURLBUT, SALLY, m. to James Taggart, <i>q. v.</i>	
HURLBUT, MRS. ABIGAIL, d. Pittston, Dec. 29, 1805, ae. 70.	12-6-05.
HUTCHINS, MRS. CHRISTIANA, d. Kingston, Sept. 23, 1810.	9-28-10.
HYDE, JABEZ, m. Rush, August, 1803, to Lucy Smith.	8-20-03.
HYDE, COLONEL EZEKIEL, d. Wilkes-Barré, Feb. 10, 1805, ae. 34.	<i>Obit.</i> 2-9-05.
HYDE, —, d. Hanover, December, 1809, quite aged. One of the first settlers in this county.	12-29-09.

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IDE, STEPHEN, m. Bedford, Jan. 5, 1810, to Elizabeth Loudenberger. 1-6-10.

INGHAM, JOHN, m. Wyalusing, July 9, 1809, by Guy Welles, to Miranda, dau. of Edmund Stone of Rush.

INGRAHAM, ABIGAIL, m. to Samuel Weller, *q. v.*

INMAN, LOVINA, m. to John Espy, *q. v.*

INMAN, ELIJAH, d. Hanover, Feb. 17, 1804, ae. 86. *Obit.* 2-18-04.

INMAN, MRS. SUSANNAH, d. Wilkes-Barré, Aug. 21, 1809, ae. 88. 9-1-09.

JACOBS, JOHN, m. Hanover, Oct. 31, 1799, by James Campbell, to Nelly McMullen, Kingston. 11-5-99.

JACKSON, SARAH, wife of Philip, d. Kingston, Feb. 25, 1809. *Obit.* 3-3-09.

JACKSON, ANN, dau. of Philip Jackson of Kingston, d. Newtown, Tioga county, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1806, ae. 20. *Obit.* 12-19-06.

JAMISON, NANCY, m. to Richard Barnum, *q. v.*

JACKSON, SILAS, of Newport, m. March 21, 1803, to Elizabeth Sayers of Sunbury. 4-4-03.

JACKSON, ASA, d. Wilkes-Barré, March 15, 1784. Miner, 343.

JACKSON, GRACE, m. to Joshua Wyeth, *q. v.*

JAMESON, MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Alexander Jameson, d. Salem, August, 1806, ae. 28. 8-29-06.

JAMESON, DR. SAMUEL, m. Sept. 30, 1800, by Esq. Campbell, to Hannah Henlock. 10-13-1800.

JAMESON, JOHN, killed by Indians July 8, 1782, Hanover. Miner, 305.

JAMESON, POLLY, m. to Jonathan Henlock, *q. v.*

JAY, JOHN, m. Rush, December, 1807, to Sophia Rosewell. 1-8-08.

JENKINS, WILLIAM, of Exeter, m. March, 1809, by C. Cortright, to Eliza Slocum of Pittston. 3-10-09.

JENKINS, URSULA, m. to William Pace, *q. v.*

JENKINS, FRANKLIN, m. May 8, 1810, to Peggy Gay, Kingston. 5-11-10.

JONES, NANCY, m. to Samuel Howard, *q. v.*

JONES, DAVID, d. Owego, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1802. 3-15-02.

JONES, POLLY, dau. of John Jones, d. Nicholson, May, 1802, ae. 13. 5-22-02.

JONES, JOHN, m. Northmoreland, Dec. 21, 1803, to Adah Smith. 1-7-04.

JONES, BENJAMIN, d. Buttermilk Falls, Feb. 7, 1802. 2-14-02.

JONES, NANCY, m. to Samuel Howard, *q. v.*

JOHNSON, REV. JACOB, d. Wilkes-Barré [March 15, 1797] ae. 76. Estate adm. by Jehoiada P. Johnson. 10-11-02.

JOHNSON, MRS. MARY, widow of Rev. Jacob Johnson, d. Wilkes-Barré, Jan. 18, 1805, ae. 80. 1-19-05.

JOHNSON, —, child of Jehoiada P. Johnson, d. Wilkes-Barré, Sept. 18, 1806. 9-19-06.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH, m. Kingston, March, 1806, to Betsey Myers, both of Kingston. 3-21-06.

JOHNSON, CHRISTIANA, m. to William Russell, *q. v.*

JOHNSON, JACOB W., d. Wilkes-Barré, May 22, 1807, ae. 40. 5-29-07.  
 JOHNSON, JEHOIADA P., m. Jan. 19, 1804, to Hannah Frazer. 2-4-04.  
 JOHNSON, MRS. —, widow of J. W. Johnson, d. Wilkes-Barré, August —, 1807. 9-4-07.  
 JOHNSON, MRS. HESTER, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 3, 1809, ae. 32. 3-7-09.  
 JOHNSON, —, child of Jacob Johnson, d. Wilkes-Barré, Sept., 1804, ae. 1. 9-15-04.  
 JOHNSON, SOLOMON, d. Wilkes-Barré, Dec. 28, 1808. 12-30-08.  
 KASSAN, ROSEWELL, m. Mahoopany, May 15, 1807, to Elizabeth Robinson. 5-29-07.  
 KEELER, MRS. ELEANOR, wife of William Keeler, d. Keeler's Ferry, June 21, 1808, ae. 23. *Obit.* 6-24-08.  
 KEELER, WILLIAM, m. Northmoreland, October, 1803, to Eleanor Sterling. 11-12-03.  
 KELLER, BARBARA, m. to Christopher Shoemaker, *q. v.*  
 KELLOG, MRS. SARAH, wife of Samuel Kellog, d. Ulster township, Aug. 8, 1807. 8-28-07.  
 KENNEDY, THOMAS, m. Wilkes-Barré, March 28, 1802, to Elizabeth Scovell. 2-1-02  
 KENNEDY, JOHN, d. Wilkes-Barre township, August, 1809, at an advanced age. 8-25-09.  
 KIECHLINE, JACOB, m. March 20, 1804, to Charlotte Thompson. 5-26-04.  
 KILPATRICK, MOSES, m. Providence, August or September, 1806, to Mrs. Margaret Austin, ae. 57. 9-19-06.  
 KINGSLEY, MRS. R., wife of Nathan Kingsley, d. Wyalusing, Sept. 20, 1803, ae. 63. 9-24-03.  
 KINGSBURY, PHINEHAS, d. Burlington township, April, 1803. 3-19-03.  
 KINGSBURY, COL. JOSEPH, m. Sheshequin, Feb. 1, 1797, to Annie, dau. of General Simon Spaulding. *Athens Gleaner*, 6-2-70.  
 KINNEY, GEORGE, m. Ulster, Pa., May, 1809, to Polly Carney. 5-12-09.  
 KINNEY, JOSEPH, m. Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 22, 1781, Sarah, dau. of Captain Simon Spaulding. Miner, 293.  
 KNIGHT, PETER, m. Wilkes-Barre, Aug. 31, 1806, to Rachel Cobart. 9-5-06.  
 KONKLE, ANNE, m. to John Hughes, *q. v.*  
 KOCHER, CHRISTOPHER, d. Hanover township, November, 1804. 1-12-05.  
 LACEY, POLLY, m. to Isaac Camp, *q. v.*  
 LACEY, MRS. ISAAC, d. Braintrim, March, 1801, ae. 80. 3-23-01.  
 LACY, JEDIDAH, m. to William Camp, *q. v.*  
 LANDON, ANNA, m. to Henry Osborne, *q. v.*  
 LANDON, DAVID, m. Plymouth, Dec. 27, 1801, to Lucinda Allen. 1-11-02.  
 LANDON, WILLIAM, m. Wilkes-Barre, October, 1803, to Mary Bishop. 11-12-03  
 LANDON, MRS. SARAH, wife of Captain Nathaniel Landon, and widow of Captain Robert Durkee, d. Kingston, Sept. 3, 1803, ae. 65. 9-10-03.  
 LANE, REV. GEORGE, m. Plymouth, May 31, 1810, to Sally Harvey. 6-1-10.  
 LANNING, JOHN, m. Wilkes-Barre, June 9, 1806, to Mrs. Polly Deshong. 6-13-06.

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LARCK, PETER, d. Kingston, January, 1804, ae. 38.	1-28-04.
LERCH, PETER, d. Plymouth, January, 1804.	2-11-04.
LATHROP, JAMES, m. Rush, Sept., 1808, to Lydia L. Birchard.	10-14-08.
LATHROP, SPENCER, m. Rush, Sept., 1808, to Clarissa Tupper.	10-14-08.
LATHROP, BENJAMIN, m. Bridgewater, January, 1809, to Clarissa Avery.	1-27-09.
LAWRENCE, DR. URIAH, d. Towandee, April 3, 1805, ae. 28.	<i>Obit.</i> 4-20-05.
LAWRENCE, MRS. SOPHIA, m. to Russell Fowler, <i>q. v.</i>	
LEACH, CALEB, Jr., m. Owego, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1807, to Harriet, dau. of Thomas Duane, of Owego, late of Wilkes-Barre.	12-4-07.
LEFFINGWELL, BETSEY, m. to Joseph Chapman, <i>q. v.</i>	
LENHART, PETER, d. Nescopeck township, August, 1804.	10-7-04.
LENT, HENRY, d. Watertown, Pa., February, 1801, ae. 55.	<i>Obit.</i> 3-2-01.
LEONARD, JOHN, m. Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 9, 1806, to Sarah Young.	9-19-06.
LEWIS, NANCY, m. to Solomon Griffis, <i>q. v.</i>	
LEYDA, CONRAD, d. Wilkes-Barre township, February, 1805.	3-9-05.
LINLEY, JOSEPH, m. Wilkes-Barre, April 17, 1802, to Sybil Benjamin.	4-26-02.
LINSLEY, PHEBE, m. to David Paine, <i>q. v.</i>	
LINT, BARBARA, m. to Joseph Elliot, <i>q. v.</i>	
LOOMIS, LECTY, m. to George Davidson, <i>q. v.</i>	
LOTT, STEPHEN, m. Braintrim, May 14, 1807, to Betsey Ellis.	5-29-07.
LOTT, JOSEPH, m. Braintrim, Jan. 27, 1808, to Samantha Dixon.	2-19-08.
LOTT, SALLY, m. to Thomas Carney, <i>q. v.</i>	
LOTT, ABRAHAM, m. Braintrim, June, 1810, to Betsey Haverly.	6-8-10.
LOUDENBERGER, ELIZABETH, m. to Stephen Ide, <i>q. v.</i>	
LOUDENBURGHER, ADAM, d. Kingston, September, 1810.	9-7-10.
LOVE, JAMES, m. Huntington, Sept. 8, 1808, to Wealthy Tubbs of Huntington.	9-16-08.
LOWE, WILLIAM, m. Tioga county, July 11, 1802, to Bridget Matthews.	7-24-02.
LUCAS, PEGGY, m. to Daniel Davidson, <i>q. v.</i>	
LUCKY, LEWIS, m. Wyalusing, January, 1804, to Eunice Daniels.	
LUM, DANIEL, m. Braintrim, Sept., 1803, to Sally Baley.	10-8-03.
LYNDES, POLLY, m. Abraham Fairchild, <i>q. v.</i>	
McCARTNEY, MRS. ANNA, d. Wilkes-Barre, Jan., 1804, ae. 33.	1-28-04.
McCARTNEY, JAMES, m. Rush, Pa., April 26, 1809, to Ann, dau. of David Cole, Otsego, N. Y.	8-23-09.
McCORD, JOHN, m. March 22, 1798, to Sarah, dau. of Zebulon Marcy, Tunkhannock.	4-3-98.
McCLURE, CHARLES, d. Tioga Point, June 28, 1803.	7-16-03.
McMULLEN, NELLY, m. to John Jacobs, <i>q. v.</i>	
McNEILL, SARAH, m. to Henry Satterlee, <i>q. v.</i>	
MACMULLEN, MR., d. June 19, 1804, at Mount Pleasant.	6-30-02.

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MANDEVILLE, HENRY D., m. New York, October, 1809, to Charlotte, dau. of Capt. John Paul Schott, late of Wilkes-Barre.	10-27-09.
MANVILLE, MURRAY, m. Braintrim, March 17, 1803, to Jane Wigton.	3-28-03.
MARBLE, ELEAZER, d. Wilkes-Barre, August, 1805.	8-17-05
MARBLE, MARTIN, d. Kingston, January, 1804.	2-4-04.
MARCY, SARAH, m. to John McCord, <i>q. v.</i>	
MARCY, ELIZABETH, m. to Ebenezer Drake, <i>q. v.</i>	
MARTIN, ELEANOR, m. to Robert Ridgway, <i>q. v.</i>	
MASKO, DAVID, d. Kingston Fishery, April 30, 1805.	<i>Obit.</i> 5-4-05.
MARVIN, SALLY, m. to Dr. George W. Trott, <i>q. v.</i>	
MATTHEWS, BRIDGET, m. to William Lowe, <i>q. v.</i>	
MATHEWSON, MAJOR ELISHA, d. Athens, April 10, 1805.	4-20-05.
MEARS, GEORGE, d. Wilkes-Barre, September, 1814, ae. 22.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-22-04.
MERWINE, PETER, m. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 1, 1805, to Miss Denton.	
MENZEY, HANNAH, m. to John P. Schott, <i>q. v.</i>	
MILBOURNE, BLOOMFIELD, m. Nicholson township, November, 1803, to Hannah Tukesbury.	11-26-03.
MILLER, JOHN, of Athens, m. December, 1808, by Rev. Ard Hoyt, at Han- over, to Rachel Crilman of Hanover.	12-23-08.
MILLER, EPEPHRAS, m. July 15, 1810, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Betsey, dau. of Dr. Baldwin of Wilkes-Barre.	7-20-10.
MILLER, JOHN, m. June 2, 1808, to Susanna Griffin.	6-10-08.
MILLER, PEGGY, m. to Joseph Dennis, <i>q. v.</i>	
MILLER, MRS. CHLOE, wife of George Miller, Tunkhannock, d. April 24, 1807, ae. 40.	5-1-07.
MILLER, SAMUEL, d. Pittston, Dec. 3, 1807, ae. 79.	12-18-07.
MILES, JONATHAN, d. Braintrim, June 23, 1810, ae. 67.	7-6-10.
MILES, JASPER, m. Braintrim, Dec. 1, 1808, by Rev. D. Dimock, to Betsey Bailey.	12-9-08.
MILES, THOMAS, m. Mehoopany, March 9, 1806, to Polly Vose.	3-28-06.
MILES, NABBY, m. to Ruel Robinson, <i>q. v.</i>	
MILES, JOSHUA, m. Bridgewater, October, 1807, to Mrs. Mary Tracy, both of Brooklyn, Conn.	10-16-07.
MINER, MRS. ANNA, wife of Seth Miner, d. Norwich, Conn., Nov. 3, 1804, ae. 60.	<i>Obit.</i> 11-24-04.
MINER, CHARLES, m. Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 16, 1804, to Letitia, dau. of Joseph Wright.	1-21-04.
MINTS, JOHN, m. Rindaw, April, 1803, to Nancy, dau. of Ezekiel Brown.	4-16-03.
MOGER, THEOPHILUS, m. Dec. 4, 1808, by William Myers, Wysox, to Mrs. Lydia Pierce.	12-9-08.
MOORE, HANNAH, d. Athens, June 23, 1803, dau. of Daniel Moore.	7-16-03.
MOORE, SAMUEL, Mcht., Hanover, d. June 6, 1797, ae. 34.	<i>Obit.</i> 6-12-98.
MOORE, JOHN, m. Wyoming, 1804-5, Mary Park.	<i>Athens Gleaner,</i> 12-1-70.

MORSE, ANNE, m. to Adolph Heath, <i>q. v.</i>	
MOZIER, NATHANIEL, m. Wysocken, Jan. 27, 1801, to Eliza, dau. of Moses Coolbaugh.	2-9-01.
MOZIER, NATHANIEL, d. Wysox, September, 1803.	10-8-03.
MURPHY, JOHN, of Wilkes-Barre, m. Wysox, Dec. 4, 1808, by William Myers, to Almeda Taylor of Wysox.	12-9-08
MYERS, BETSEY, m. to Joseph Johnson, <i>q. v.</i>	
MYERS, LIEUT. LAWRENCE, m. Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 3, 1782, to Sarah Gore.	Miner, 303.
MYERS, LAWRENCE, Esq., d. Kingston, March 27, 1810, ae. 56.	4-6-10.
MYERS, WILLIAM, m. Wysox, Feb. 2, 1809, by David Oles, to Ahnira Grant.	2-17-09.
NAFEWS, MRS. POLLY, m. to Abraham Gardner, <i>q. v.</i>	
NASH, MRS. MARY, wife of Phineas Nash, d. Plymouth, July 16, 1802, ae. 68.	<i>Obit.</i> 7-24-02.
NELSON, MARY, m. to Thomas Wright, <i>q. v.</i>	
NELSON, ANNA, m. to Jonathan Smith, <i>q. v.</i>	
NESBIT, ABIGAIL, m. to Thomas Park, <i>q. v.</i>	
NEWCOME, SAMUEL, m. Rush, December, 1803, to Betsey, dau. of Jonathan West.	12-27-03.
NEWELL, PHEBE, m. to Peter Barnard, <i>q. v.</i>	
NEWBERRY, BENJAMIN, Esq., Register of Luzerne county, d. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 18, 1810.	10-26-10.
OAKLEY, NEHEMIAH, d. Tunkhannock, Feb., 1804, ae. 19.	3-3-04.
OGDEN, MRS. JOHN, d. Wyalusing, Oct. 6, 1802.	10-11-02.
OLMSTEAD, ASA, m. Rush, June 16, 1807, to Rhoda Brown.	6-26-07.
OSBORNE, HENRY, m. Exeter, Feb., 1806, to Anna Landon.	2-28-06.
OSSENCUP, BETSEY, m. to Gilbert Barnes, <i>q. v.</i>	
OSTERHOUT, PETER, d. Braintim, September, 1804.	10-6-04.
OSTERHOUT, JERUSA, m. to Daniel Christy, <i>q. v.</i>	
OSTERHOUT, PELETIAH, d. Nicholson township, Feb., 1807.	3-6-07.
OVERFIELD, ELEANOR, m. to Erastus Bowman, <i>q. v.</i>	
OWENS, CHRISTIANA, m. to Anglebart Hartshough, <i>q. v.</i>	
OWING, BETSEY, m. to John Shaw, <i>q. v.</i>	
PACE, WILLIAM, of Plymouth, d. May, 1808.	6-3-08
PACE, WILLIAM, d. Kingston, Dec. 4, 1807.	12-11-07.
PACE, WILLIAM, m. —, 1806, to Ursula Jenkins.	9-19-06.
PAINE, DAVID, of Athens, Pa., m. February, 1803, to Phebe Linsley of Linleytown, N. Y.	2-20-03.
PAINE, CLEMENT, of Athens, Lycoming county, m. Canaan, Wayne county, July, 1806, to Ann, dau. of Major Theodore Woodbridge of Canaan.	8-8-06.
PAKLEY, ELIJAH, m. Tunkhannock, Nov. 17, 1809, by Rev. George Lane, to Widow Croft.	11-24-09.
PARISH, ELIHU, m. Newport, Sept., 1801, to Anna Pierce.	9-14-01.
PARISH, LUCY, m. to Jabez Wilcox, <i>q. v.</i>	

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PARK, ELIZABETH, m. to Elijah Woolcott.	
PARK, THOMAS, m. 1781 to Abigail, dau. of James and Phebe Nesbit.	<i>Athens Gleaner</i> , 12-1-70.
PARKS, JAMES, d. Luzerne county, October, 1801.	11-28-01.
PARKS, MRS. ANN, m. to John Wood, <i>q. v.</i>	
PARKER, DR. ELEAZER, m. Kingston, March, 1810, to Hannah Dimon of Willingboro.	3-9-10.
PARSONS, DAVID, m. Brainerd, Feb., 1802, to Serviah Hall.	2-15-02.
PARSONS, URIAH, m. Brainerd, April, 1805, to Mrs. Frances Blair.	4-20-05.
PARTICK, PHEBE, m. to Henry Welles, <i>q. v.</i>	
PATRICK, MRS. SYLVINA, m. to Capt. Daniel Hoyt, <i>q. v.</i>	
PEASE, LYDIA, m. to George Eyke, <i>q. v.</i>	
PEASE, SALLY, m. to Thomas Fish, <i>q. v.</i>	
PECK, WILLIAM, m. Lyme, Conn., July, 1802, to Mrs. Nancy Cook of Luzerne county.	8-21-02.
PECK, SERIL, of Rush, m. Kent, Conn., January, 1807, to Uraenia Turrell.	3-27-07.
PECK, SERIL, d. Auburn, Luzerne county, July, 1809.	7-28-09.
PELL, ALLEDINE, wife of Josiah Pell, d. Sept. 1, 1802, ae. 32.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-11-02.
PELL, JOSIAH, d. Hanover, May 15, 1802, ae. 67.	5-22-02.
PEPERS, PHEBE, m. to James Eclor, <i>q. v.</i>	
PERKINS, THOMAS, son of David, d. Kingston, Sept. 24, 1810, ae. 18.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-28-10.
PERKINS, JULIANA, m. to Harry B. Smith, <i>q. v.</i>	
PETTEBONE, PAYNE, m. Kingston, Nov. 27, 1810, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Sally Tuttle.	11-30-10.
PETTEBONE, ESTHER, m. to George Trucks, <i>q. v.</i>	
PETTIBONE, JOSHUA, m. Kingston, Feb., 1810, to Eleanor Gay.	2-16-10.
PHELPS, ALVA, d. Pittston, December, 1809.	12-8-09.
PHELPS, ALSON, m. Brainerd, Sept. 25, 1806, to Hannah Harris.	10-17-06.
PRENTICE, WILLIAM, atty. at law, d. Tioga Point, October, 1806, ae. 34.	10-31-06.
PRENTICE, DR. AMOS, d. Tioga, July 19, 1805.	<i>Obit.</i> 8-3-05.
PICKERING, JOTHAM, d. Nicholson township, February, 1806.	3-14-06.
PICKET, ZERVIAH, wife of Ebenezer Pickett, d. Rush, May 22, 1808, ae. 56.	<i>Obit.</i> 6-3-08.
PIERCE, SHEPHERD, m. Wysox, Dec. 19, 1810, to Sarah, dau. of Moses Coolbaugh.	12-28-10.
PIERCE, THANKFUL, m. to Nath'l Hartshough, <i>q. v.</i>	
PIERCE, MRS. LYDIA, m. to Theophilus Moger, <i>q. v.</i>	
PIERCE, ANNA, m. to Elihu Parish, <i>q. v.</i>	
PIERCE, JOHN, d. Kingston township, December, 1804.	12-29-04.
PIERCE, LUCRETIA, m. to John Bowman, <i>q. v.</i>	
PIERCE, JAMES, m. Exeter, February, 1807, to Lucy Gideons.	2-27-07.

PHILLIPS, HOSEA, of Pittston, m. Oct. 29, 1799, by William Ross, to	Levinia Davis of Wilkes-Barre.	11-5-99.
PRINCE, KIMBELL, d. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 6, 1809, ae. 24.	<i>Obit.</i>	11-10-09.
PRIESTLEY, DR. JOSEPH, d. Northumberland, Feb. 6, 1804, ae. 71.		71.
		<i>Obit.</i> 2-18-04.
POST, DAVID, m. Bridgewater, March, 1809, to Minerva Scott.		3-10-09.
PORTER, SOUBRIETTE, m. to Ephraim Fellows, <i>q. v.</i>		
POTTS, ZEBULON, of Montgomery county, d. Jan. 17, 1801.		3-20-01.
POTTER, JOHN, d. Huntington, September, 1804, ae. 34.		9-22-04.
PUDER, JOHN, d. Hanover township, May, 1803.		5-21-03.
RAWSON, LEVI, m. Plymouth, December, 1805, to Caty Wolf.		12-20-05.
RAYNO, FRANCIS, m. April 29, 1810, to Eliza Eley.		5-4-10.
READ, AARON, d. Willingboro, March 12, 1810, ae. 76.		4-6-10.
RICHARDSON, ISRAEL, m. Willingboro, by Rev. Mr. Macnamana, April, 1810, to Lucy Adams.		4-6-10.
RICHARDS, LETITIA, dau. of David Richards, d. Wilkes-Barre, September, 1804, ae. 7.		9-15-04.
RIDGWAY, ROBERT, m. April 17, 1806, to Eleanor Martin, all of Wysox.		4-25-06.
RIDGWAY, RICHARD, m. Wysox, Aug. 22, 1810, to Sally Cowell.		7-7-10.
ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, m. Standing Stone, April 21, 1803, to Sarah, widow of Daniel Holly.		4-30-03.
ROBINSON, JOHN, m. Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 12, 1808, to Nancy Butler.		1-15-08.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM, m. Bedford, Dec. 3, 1809, to Mrs. Alice Holmes.		12-9-09.
ROBINSON, RUEL, m. Mehoopany, May 15, 1807, to Nabby Miles.		5-29-07.
ROBINSON, ELIZABETH, m. to Rosewell Kasson, <i>q. v.</i>		
ROCKELL, PETER, m. Nescopeck, December, 1808, by Rev. Geo. Clime, to Christina Snyder.		12-23-08.
ROCKWELL, ABNER C., m. Towanda, January, 1809, to Betsey Fowler.		1-20-09.
ROGERS, POLLY, m. to Timothy Atworth, <i>q. v.</i>		
ROSE, DR. ROBERT H., m. Luzerne county, April 10, 1810, to Jane, dau. of Andrew Hodge, Philadelphia.		4-27-10.
ROSENCRANSE, PEGGY, m. to Nathaniel Chapman, <i>q. v.</i>		
ROSENCRANSE, JOHN, m. Wilkes-Barre, May, 1802, to Olive Downing.		5-22-02.
ROSEWELL, SOPHIA, m. to John Jay, <i>q. v.</i>		
RHOADS, WIDOW, m. to Justus Gaylord, <i>q. v.</i>		
RUSH, MIRANDA, m. to John Ingham, <i>q. v.</i>		
RUSSELL, RUTH, m. to William Frink.		
RUSSELL, WILLIAM, m. Wilkes-Barre, March, 1801, to Christiana Johnson.		3-20-01.
RUSSELL, SALLY, m. to John Stanton, <i>q. v.</i>		

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RUTTER, JAMES, of Wilkes-Barre, m. Jan. 3, 1802, to Polly Good, of Bucks county.	1-18-02.
SABINS, BETSEY, m. to Hezekiah Griffis, <i>q. v.</i>	
SALISBURY, CATHARINE, m. to Luther Hinman, <i>q. v.</i>	
SARVER, ABRAHAM, d. Hanover, September, 1804, ae. 60.	9-15-04.
SATTERLEE, HENRY, m. Easton, Pa., Feb. 4, 1806, to Sarah McNeill, of Allen township, Northampton county.	2-28-06.
SATTERLEE, MYRA, m. to Henry Spalding, <i>q. v.</i>	
SATTERLEE, WILLIAM, eldest son of James Satterlee, d. Dec. 8, 1808, aged 21.	12-21-10.
SAUM, CHRISTIAN, of Hanover, d. February, 1808.	3-4-08.
SAUNDERS, THOMAS, m. Bridgewater, July or August, 1808, to Nabby Tewksbury.	8-12-08.
SAUNDERS, FALLY, m. to Jesse Bagley, <i>q. v.</i>	
SHAW, EBENEZER, m. Sheshequin, —, 1801, to Cynthia Holcomb. She d. April, 1868, ae. 86.	<i>Athens Gleaner</i> , 9-7-71.
SHAW, JEREMIAH, Jr., m. Sheshequin, June 5, 1803, to Betsey Fitch.	6-18-03.
SHAW, JEDEDIAH, d. Ulster, February, 1804.	2-25-04.
SHAW, PATTY, m. to Jonathan Wilkinson, <i>q. v.</i>	
SHAW, JOHN, m. Plymouth, Feb. 23, 1806, to Betsey Owing, both of Kings-ton.	2-28-06.
SHAFFER, SUSAN, m. to Malachi Shoemaker, <i>q. v.</i>	
SPALDING, SARAH, m. to Joseph Kinney, <i>q. v.</i>	
SPALDING, HENRY, m. Ulster, Feb. 1, 1807, to Myra Satterlee.	2-27-07.
SPALDING, HARRY, m. Athens, Feb. 1, 1807, to Lemira Satterlee.	3-13-07.
SPALDING, HORACE, m. Canton, by E. Mason, July 30, 1809, to Harriet, dau. of J. Chapel.	8-11-09.
SPALDING, MRS., wife of Gen. Simon Spalding, d. Sheshequin, October, 1806, ae. 70.	10-31-06.
STARK, MAJOR HENRY, d. Wilkes-Barre, January, 1807.	1-30-07.
STAFFORD, JOHN, d. Putnam township, March, 1802.	3-29-02.
STAGE, HANNAH, m. to Abraham Brewer, <i>q. v.</i>	
STANTON, JOHN, m. Kingston, August, 1804, to Sally Russel.	8-18-04.
SEARLE, CONSTANT, d. Providence, Aug. 4, 1804, ae. 45.	Miner, 45.
SEARLE, MRS. SELINDA, m. to Mr. Cherrytree, <i>q. v.</i>	
SEARLE, HANNAH, m. to L. H. C. VonStorck, <i>q. v.</i>	
SEWARD, AMOS, d. Huntington township, September, 1804.	11-10-04.
SEWARD, AMOS, d. Huntington, June 25, 1804.	7-7-04.
SHEPERD, MRS. ANNE, wife of John Shepherd, d. Tioga, Sept. 6, 1805, ae. 34.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-27-05.
SHEPHARD, PRENTICE, d. Tioga, Feb. 7, 1805, ae. 15, eldest son of John Shephard.	<i>Obit.</i> 2-23-05.
SHERER, MRS. HANNAH, d. Standing Stone Flat, Dec. 31, 1804, ae. 104.	3-2-05.

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SKEER, ISRAEL, d. Kingston township, November, 1804.	1-12-05.
STEEL, JACOB, of Plymouth, m. May 3, 1804, to Lydia Harrison, of Huntington.	5-12-04.
STERLING, ELEANOR, m. to William Keeler, <i>q. v.</i>	
STERLING, DANIEL, m. Nov. 17, 1800, by L. Myers, to Sally Sutton, of Exeter.	11-24-1800.
STERNE, SHEPPERD, m. Wilkes-Barre, March 17, 1806, to Lucy, dau. of Captain Eleazer Blackman, both of Wilkes-Barre.	3-21-06.
STEVENS, POLLY, m. to Eleazer Dana, <i>q. v.</i>	
STEVENS, MRS. MARY, d. Towandee, May 25, 1805, ae. 38. <i>Obit.</i>	6-22-05.
STEPHENS, CAPTAIN IRA, d. Tioga twp., November, 1804.	1-12-05.
STEWART, JAMES, d. Hanover, Feb. 15, 1808.	2-19-08.
SWETLAND, HANNAH, d. Kingston, Jan. 8, 1809, wife of Luke Swetland, aged 70, yrs., 9 mo.	<i>Obit.</i> 1-20-09.
SILL, ELIZABETH, m. to Col. Nathan Denison, <i>q. v.</i>	
SILL, JABEZ, d. Wilkes-Barre, June 24, 1789, ae. 64. Harvey, Lodge 61, 243.	
SILL, NAOMI, m. to John Paul Schott, <i>q. v.</i>	
SIMS, DANIEL, m. Newport, Dec. 4, 1808, by Jonathan Kellog, to Catherine Hidille.	12-9-08.
SIMONS, MRS. SALLY, wife of Capt. Adriel Simons, d. July, 1802.	8-7-02.
SIMONS, POLLY, dau. of Capt. Adriel Simons, d. July, 1802, ae. 14.	8-7-02.
SINTON, ELIZABETH, m. to Sidney Tracey, <i>q. v.</i>	
SKINNER, EBENEZER, d. Braintrim twp., February, 1805.	2-23-05.
SMITH, ADAH, m. to John Jones, <i>q. v.</i>	
SMITH, MR., m. Rush, Dec. 1803, to Ann Whipple.	12-27-03.
SMITH, DAVID, d. Sheshequin, Feb. 17, 1804.	3-3-04.
SMITH, ABRAHAM, m. Newport, September, 1801, to Polly Truesdale.	9-9-01
SMITH, RACHEL, m. to Alfred Beeman, <i>q. v.</i>	
SMITH, MRS. JONATHAN, d. Newport, December, 1807.	12-11-07.
SMITH, PEGGY, m. to William Hoffman, <i>q. v.</i>	
SMITH, HANNAH, m. to Samuel Dodson, <i>q. v.</i>	
SMITH, POLLY, m. to Isaac Bowman, <i>q. v.</i>	
SMITH, URIAH, m. Northmoreland, March 23, 1806, to Sally, dau. of John Fitch, of Northmoreland.	4-11-06.
SMITH, EDWARD, m. Braintrim, February, 1807, to Jerusha Champion.	2-27-07.
SMITH, POLLY, m. to Francis Brewer, <i>q. v.</i>	
SMITH, SYLVESTER, m. Orwell, October, 1807, to Polly Bates.	11-6-07.
SMITH, HARRY B., of Wilkes-Barre, m. at New Berlin, N. Y., June, 1809, to Juliana Perkins.	6-9-09.
SMITH, JONATHAN, m. Wilkes-Barre, Dec. 5, 1808, to Anna Nelson.	12-9-08.
SMITH, WILLIAM, called "big William," killed Sept., 1784. Miner, 360.	
SMITHERS, DANIEL, m. about November, 1808, by Alex. Jameson, to Nancy Fine, all of Salem.	11-11-08

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STILES, HORACE, drowned Wilkes-Barre, July 3, 1810, ae. 9.	7-6-10.
STEVENS, MRS. LUCY, wife of Peter Stevens, d. Rush, Dec. 31, 1803, ae. 35.	1-14-04.
SHOEMAKER, ROBERT, son of Daniel Shoemaker, d. Owego, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1802, ae. 17.	9-25-02.
SHOEMAKER, CHRISTOPHER, m. Rush, December, 1807, to Barbara Keller.	1-8-08.
SHOEMAKER, MALACHI, m. Kingston, December, 1808, by David Perkins, to Susan Shaffer.	12-30-08.
SCOTT, ISRAEL, d. Newport, September, 1807.	10-16-07.
SCOTT, JOHN, of Pittston township, d. February, 1807.	3-13-07.
SCOTT, MINERVA, m. to David Post, <i>q. v.</i>	
SCOTT, SARAH, d. Rush, August or September, 1807.	9-18-07.
SCHOTT, CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL, m. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 18, 1780, to Naomi Sill.	Miner, 288.
SCHOTT, JOHN P., m. Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1801, to Hannah Menzey.	8-31-01.
SCOVELL, ELISHA, Exeter, Pa., dead October, 1797.	James Scovell, administrator.
	11-20-98.
SCOVELL, ELIZABETH, m. to Thomas Kennedy, <i>q. v.</i>	
SCOVELL, JAMES, d. Exeter, January, 1810.	1-12-10.
SLOCUM, RICHARD, m. Kingston, Dec., 1805, to Eliza Trucks.	1-10-06.
SLOCUM, JUDITH, m. to Hugh Forseman, <i>q. v.</i>	
SLOCUM, MRS. RUTH, widow of Jonathan Slocum, d. May 6, 1807, ae. 71.	<i>Obit.</i> 5-8-07.
SLOCUM, ELIZA, m. to William Jenkins, <i>q. v.</i>	
SLOCUM, WILLIAM, Esq., d. Pittston, Oct. 19, 1810.	10-26-10.
SORBER, ABRAHAM, d. Hanover township, November, 1804.	11-10-04.
STRONG, DOLLY, m. to Nathaniel Brace, <i>q. v.</i>	
STROPE, JOHN, m. Wysox, April, 1801, to Eleanor Fox.	4-13-01.
STROPE, SEBASTIAN, d. June 4, 1805, ae. 70.	<i>Obit.</i> 6-15-05.
SUTTON, SALLY, m. to Daniel Sterling, <i>q. v.</i>	
STURDIVANT, JAMES, of Braintrim, d. June, 1807.	7-17-07.
SNYDER, CHRISTINA, m. to Peter Rockwell, <i>q. v.</i>	
TRACEY, SIDNEY, m. Jan. 16, 1808, by George Espy, to Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Sinton of Wilkes-Barre.	1-20-09.
TRACY, HARRIET, m. to C. R. Wilson, <i>q. v.</i>	
TRACY, LEONARD, d. Dandolo, Luzerne county, Dec., 1802.	1-1-03.
TRACY, CAPTAIN ISAAC, d. Claverack, December, 1803.	1-14-04.
TRACY, WEALTHY, m. to Reuben Hale, <i>q. v.</i>	
TRACY, MRS. MARY, m. to Joshua Miles, <i>q. v.</i>	
TAGGART, JAMES, m. at Ark Port, N. Y., August, 1810, to Sally Hurlbut.	9-7-10.
TAYLOR, ALMEDA, m. to John Murphy, <i>q. v.</i>	
TAYLOR, JACOB, m. Kingston, June 1, 1808, to Polly Ebbert, both of Kingston.	6-3-08.

TAYLOR, LYDIA, m. to Francis Beebe, <i>q. v.</i>	
TAYLOR, REUBEN, d. Northmoreland township, April 16, 1807, ae. 76.	6-26-07.
TERRY, URIAH, d. Springfield township, November, 1804.	11-24-04.
TETOR, CONRAD, m. Wilkes-Barre, May 26, 1803, to Sally, dau. of Capt. Nathan Waller of Wilkes-Barre.	5-28-03. 6-4-03.
TEWKSURY, NABBY, m. to Thomas Saunders, <i>q. v.</i>	
TREADAWAY, SALLY, m. to Barnet Ulp, <i>q. v.</i>	
TREADAWAY, POLLY, m. to Jno. Ward, <i>q. v.</i>	
TREADAWAY, HESTER, d. Hanover township, February, 1805.	2-23-05.
TILLE, AMBROSE, of Nescopeck, m. Oct. 26, 1803, to Anna, dau. of George Espy, of Hanover.	11-5-03.
TRIPP, STEPHEN, m. Pittston, Janmary, 1802, to Nancy Benedict.	
TRIPP, MARTHA, relict of Isaac Tripp, d. Providence, February, 1809.	2-17-09.
TRIPP, ISAAC, SR., d. Capowse [Providence], May 28, ae. 70.	6-12-07.
TODD, MRS., d. July, 1802, ae. 23.	8-7-02.
TOMPKINS, SARAH, m. to Isaac Finch, <i>q. v.</i>	
THOMPSON, POLLY, m. to Benjamin Budd, <i>q. v.</i>	
THOMPSON, CHARLOTTE, m. to Jacob Kiechline, <i>q. v.</i>	
Trott, DR. GEO. W., of Wilkes-Barre, m. Norwich, Conn., June, 1806, to Sally Marvin.	7-11-06.
Trott, MRS. SALLY R., wife of Dr. G. W. Trott, d. Wilkes-Barre, September 13, 1807, ae. 27, dau. of the late Gen. Elisha Marvin, of Norwich, Conn.	<i>Obit.</i> 9-18-07.
Trott, DR. GEO. W., m. Wilkes-Barre, September, 1809, to Lydia Chapman.	9-15-09.
TROWBRIDGE, MAJOR OLIVER, d. Chenango, N. Y., September, 1804.	9-22-04.
TUBBS, WEALTHY, m. to James Love, <i>q. v.</i>	
TUBBS, ROBERT, m. Kingston, Sept. 14, 1806, to Clarissa Hoyt.	9-19-06.
TUKESBURY, HANNAH, m. to Bloomfield Milbourne, <i>q. v.</i>	
TUPPER, CLARISSA, m. to Spencer Lathrop, <i>q. v.</i>	
TUPPER, JEHIEL, m. Bozra, Conn., 1807, to Falla Downer.	3-27-07.
TURREL, child of William C. Turrel, d. Wilkes-Barre, Nov., 1804.	11-24-04.
TURPEL, URAENIA, m. to Seril Peck, <i>q. v.</i>	
TUTTLE, STEPHEN, d. Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 30, 1809, aged 74.	10-6-09.
TUTTLE, SALLY, m. to Payne Pettebone, <i>q. v.</i>	
TRUCKS, WILLIAM, m. Bedford, June, 1804, to Lydia Fuller.	6-30-04.
TRUCKS, GEORGE, m. Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 25, 1804, to Esther Pettibone.	3-3-04.
TRUCKS, ELIZA, m. to Richard Slocum, <i>q. v.</i>	
TRUESDALE, DANIEL, d. Braintrim, Nov. 6, 1808.	11-11-08.
TRUESDALE, POLLY, m. to Abraham Smith, <i>q. v.</i>	
ULP, BARNET, m. June 10, 1810, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Sally Treadaway.	6-15-10.

UNDERWOOD, POLLY, m. to Elijah Ayers, *q. v.*

VANDERMARK, BENJAMIN, d. Newport twp., Nov., 1805. 12-20-05.

VANDERMARK, CATHERINE, m. to John Carey, Jr., *q. v.*

VASS, AFFABLE, m. to Joseph Gale, *q. v.*

VANHORN, BETSEY, m. to William F. Dinninger, *q. v.*

VANLOON, ABRAHAM, d. Plymouth, September, 1804. 9-22-04.

VARGUSON, DAVID, m. Asylum, Aug. 10, 1809, to Abigail Bruster, all of Wysox. 8-25-09.

VERNET, MONS. JOHN, m. Norwich, Conn., Dec., 1802, to Nancy, dau. of Jesse Brown. He d. Hayti, 1827; she d. Wilkes-Barre, 1859. 12-25-02.

VON STORCK, LODOWICK HENRY CHRISTOPHER, m. April 8, 1810, by C. Cortright, to Hannah Searle, of Pittston. 4-13-10.

VOSE, POLLY, m. to Thomas Miles, *q. v.*

VOSE, THOMAS, m. Braintrim, Oct. 4, 1808, to Laura Whitcomb. 10-14-08.

VOSE, BETSEY, m. to Allen Wilson, *q. v.*

WADHAMS, ELIJAH, son of Calvin, d. Plymouth, Feb. 14, 1810. 2-16-10.

WADHAMS, REV. NOAH, d. Plymouth, May 22, 1806, ae. 80. 6-6-06.

WADHAMS, MOSES, d. Plymouth township, November, 1804. 1-12-05.

WALLER, HANNAH, wife of Capt. Phinehas Waller, and dau. of Abraham Bradley, Esq., d. Cary Town, Sept. 4, 1810. 9-9-10.

WALLER, SALLIE, m. to Conrad Tector, *q. v.*

WALLER, LYDIA, m. to Robert Christy, *q. v.*

WALLER, ELIUD R., m. Wilkes-Barre, October, 1807, to Lucy Franklin. 10-23-07.

WALLIS, ELIZA, m. to John Evans, *q. v.*

WALL, SHELDON, d. Tunkhannock, February, 1804, ae. 27. 3-3-04.

WARD, HIRAM, m. Braintrim, Aug. 1, 1809, by H. V. Champion, to Lucy P. Withey. 8-11-09.

WARD, JOHN, m. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 19, 1809, to Polly Treadaway. 11-24-07.

WARNER, — d. Wysox, April 2, 1810, a son of Dr. Warner. 4-6-10.

WARNER, WILLIAM, d. Wilkes-Barre, January, 1805, ae. 80. 2-2-05.

WEEKS, PHILIP, m. August, 1804, Amelia Durkee. Miner, Appendix, 49.

WELLES, COLONEL ROSEWELL, m. Wilkes-Barre, 1788, Hannah, dau. of Colonel Zebulon Butler. Harvey, Lodge 61, 30.

WELLES, HARRIET, m. to Col. Martin Cowles, *q. v.*

WELLES, PHEBE, wife of Henry Welles, d. Wilkes-Barre, April 5, 1809, aged 19. *Obit.* 4-7-09.

WELLES, HENRY, m. Kingston, Feb. 20, 1809, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Phebe Patrick. 2-24-09.

WELLS, SALLIE, m. to Hugh Hartshouf, *q. v.*

WELLES, SAMUEL, m. Wyalusing, February, 1804, to Abigail, dau. of Rev. Ebenezer Ingraham. 2-25-04.

WELLES, SUSAN, m. to John Hollenback, *q. v.*

WELLES, MRS. HANNAH, wife of Rosewell Welles, d. Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 31, 1807, ae. 39. 11-6-07.

WEST, BETSEY, m. to Samuel Newcome, *q. v.*

WHEELER, BETSEY, dau. of James Wheeler, Esq., d. Kingston, September, 1809, aged 13. 9-8-09.

WHEELER, JAMES, Esq., d. Kingston, Sept. 26, 1809. *Obit.* 9-29-09.

WHEELER, PEGGY, m. to John Gridley, *q. v.*

WHEELER, DAVID B., m. Braintrim, April, 1808, to Olivia Hall. 5-13-08.

WHEELOCK, POLLY, m. to Benjamin Haine, *q. v.*

WICKIZER, COENRAD, d. Wilkes-Barre, June 17, 1802. 6-21-02.

WIGTON, JANE, m. to Muncy Manville, *q. v.*

WIGHTMAN, —, child of Isaac A. Wightman, d. Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 12, 1806. 9-19-06.

WILKES, JOHN, d. London, aged 71. The celebrated John Wilkes, "The person from whom Wilkes-Barre derived a part of its name." 3-13-1798.

WILKINSON, JONATHAN, of Wilkes-Barre, m. Dec. 20, 1801, to Patty Shaw, of Sheshequin. 12-26-01.

WILLIAMS, LOVINA, m. to Abraham Crisman, *q. v.*

WILSON, WILLIAM, one of the Commissioners, Act April 4, 1799, d. Lycoming county, May, 1803; also at same time Mrs. Wilson, wife of the same. *Obit.* 5-21-03.

WILSON, CEASAR RODNEY, of Dover, Del., m. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 1, 1804, to Harriot Tracy, late of Norwich, Conn. 11-3-04.

WILSON, SALLY, m. to Elisha Decker, *q. v.*

WILSON, BETSY, m. to Eddy Winslow, *q. v.*

WILSON, JOSEPH, of Huntington township, d. April, 1807. 5-1-07.

WINSLOW, NANCY, m. to John Harris, *q. v.*

WINSHIP, ELIZABETH, wife of Timothy, d. Breakneck, Pa., June 17, 1809, ae. 44. 6-16-09.

WINSLOW, EDDY, m. Braintrim, Oct. 12, 1806, Betsy Wilson. 10-24-06.

WINTER, ASA, d. April 24, 1804, ae. 63. *Obit.* 4-28-04.

WITHHEY, LUCY P., m. to Hiram Ward, *q. v.*

WHIPPLE, ANNA, m. Mr. Smith, *q. v.*

WILCOX, JABEZ, m. Tunkhannock, Dec., 1803, Lucy Parish. 12-27-03.

WHITCOMB, LAURA, m. Thomas Vose, *q. v.*

WILSON, ALLEN, m. Braintrim, Sept. 22, 1808, Betsey Vose. 10-14-08.

WHITNEY, DR. SETH C., m. Feb. 21, 1809, by Rev. A. Hoyt, to Betsey Dorrance. 2-24-09.

WRIGHT, CALEB EARLE, Mcht., Vincent Town, N. J., d. August, 1810, ae. 23, son of Caleb Wright of Luzerne county. 9-2-10.

WRIGHT, MRS. MARY, wife of Thomas Wright, d. Aug. 19, 1803, ae. 63. *Obit.* 8-20-03.

WRIGHT, LETITIA, m. to Charles Miner, *q. v.*

WRIGHT, THOMAS, m. June 27, 1804, Mary Nelson, both of Wilkes-Barre. 6-30-04.

WRIGHT, CHARLES, of Owego, N. Y., m. Orwell, July 24, 1808, Betsey Dunham. 8-12-08.

WRIGHT, CAROLINE, m. John Brink, *q. v.*

WRIGHT, HANNAH, m. Job Barton, *q. v.*

## 228 RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1797-1810.

WRIGHT, AMY, dau. of Caleb Wright, d. Huntington township, September, 1804, ae. 14.	
WOOD, JOHN, m. Wysox, May 26, 1805, to Mrs. Ann Parks.	6-15-05.
WOODBRIDGE, JOSEPH, of Wayne county, m. Glastenbury, Conn., Dec. 30, 1802, Anne, dau. of John Hollister.	1-30-03.
WOODBRIDGE, ANN, m. Clement Paine, <i>q. v.</i>	
WOODBRIDGE, MRS. ESTHER, wife of Maj. Theodore Woodbridge, d. Canaan, Wayne county, May, 1803.	5-28-03.
WOODRUFF, SAMUEL, m. Wysox, Sept. 10, 1809, to Mrs. Mary Hubbell of Wysox.	9-15-09.
WOODRUFF, CLARISSA, m. to Dr. S. T. Barstow, <i>q. v.</i>	
WOLF, CATY, m. to Levi Rawson, <i>q. v.</i>	
WYETH, JOSHUA, m. Hanover, February, 1805, to Grace Jackson.	2-9-05.
WYETH, POLLY, m. to Daniel Gilbert, <i>q. v.</i>	
YARINGTON, MRS. REBECCA, wife of Abel Yarington, d. Wilkes-Barre, March 27, 1808.	4-1-08.
YARINGTON, LUTHER, m. Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 9, 1807, to Hannah Abbott.	
YARRINGTON, PETER, m. Wilkes-Barre, Sept., 1802, to Naomi Flint.	9-25-02.
YERGER, JOHN, d. Wilkes-Barre, September, 1804.	10-13-04.
YOUNG, SARAH, m. to John Leonard, <i>q. v.</i>	
YOUNG, HENRY, m. Hanover, May, 1802, to Tamar Brush.	5-22-02.

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## OBITUARIES.

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### MRS. MAE TURNER CONYNGHAM.

Mrs. Conyngham was born in Wilkes-Barré, Pa., February 28, 1869, and died at her home on River street, after a brief illness, February 22, 1902.

She was the daughter of Hon. Samuel G. Turner and his wife, Ella Gilmore Deitrick, of this city. Mr. Turner was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1868, and was engaged in extensive enterprises in the Valley. He died suddenly in 1872, after a successful business career, leaving a good estate. He descended from John Turner, who came from New Jersey to Plymouth in 1780, and married Jemima Inman, daughter of Colonel Edward Inman, whose five brothers were in the Massacre of Wyoming, four of them sealing their devotion to their home by death on that third of July, 1778. Edward Inman being then but fifteen years old, was, like Lord Butler, William Ross and other youths, too young for the fray. In both lines Mrs. Conyngham could claim Revolutionary ancestry.

She was educated in the private school of Madame De Silver in New York city, and graduated with honor. With every advantage that wealth and associations could bring her, she grew to womanhood possessed of unusual judgment for one so young, and with a charming self-forgetfulness that endeared her to everyone with whom she came in contact. The death of her father made her the legatee of much responsibility that naturally fell upon the only daughter in the family. But as her character developed she was found with capacities to meet every emergency. She married, February 17th, 1897, William Hillard Conyngham, son of William Lord and Olive (Hillard) Conyngham, of this city, and a few days before her death completed five years of an exceptionally happy married life.

She was an earnest Christian and a faithful communicant of St. Stephen's Church, where she was baptised in her infancy, and confirmed April 26, 1885. She was the centre of a large circle of friends by whom she was devotedly loved. Her life was full of goodness, her cheerfulness never

failed under suffering or trial, and her unselfishness was rare. With a tender sympathy for all kinds of sorrow, a generous hand to aid all kinds of need, she combined a wise discrimination and a judicious management that made her unusually helpful in relieving others. Deeply interested in the work of the "United Charities," she served on the House Committee from 1896, and as a member of the "Board of Managers" since 1901. She was also a member of the "Board of Managers" of the "Home for Friendless Children," elected to succeed the late Mrs. Fred Mercur in 1899. In both these admirable charities she performed her duties with pleasure and as one "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Her face was the true index of her character, and rich and poor will never forget the gladness of her greeting, and the sweetness of her smile. She has left a name fragrant with the memories of noble deeds and kind words never to be forgotten.

Mrs. Conyngham was elected a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society October 4, 1895, and was transferred to the Life Membership list in 1902.

H. E. H.

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#### PHINEAS MacMILLER CARHART.

Mr. Carhart was born at Belvidere, New Jersey, September 21, 1842, and died at his residence in Kingston, Pa., May 2, 1901. He was descended from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, being the son of Theodore and Rachel (Albright) Carhart of Belvidere, grandson of William P. Carhart, 1799—1863, of New Hampton, New Jersey, and great grandson of Robert Carhart, 1760—1834, a soldier in the New Jersey Militia 1775—1783. Robert Carhart's father was Major Cornelius Carhart, 1729—1810, Captain in the Third Regiment Huntingdon county, N. J., Militia, 1777, and Major of the Second Regiment Huntingdon county April 20, 1778. Major Cornelius Carhart (who married Willimpia Coleman) was son of Robert and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Lord) Carhart, 1650—1696. Thomas, who was son of Anthony Carhart of Cornwall, England, was private Secretary to Colonel Thomas Dongan, the Eng-

lish Governor of the Colonies 1682—1688. He came to New Amsterdam 1683 and received land in 1691.

Mr. P. M. Carhart came to Kingston in 1865 and entered Wyoming Seminary, from which he graduated in 1867. His first business position was with the Banking House of Bennett, Phelps & Co., where he was employed as Teller and Cashier from 1867 until the firm went out of business in 1879. In 1880 Mr. Carhart accepted a clerkship in the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barré, and in January, 1881, was elected Teller of the Bank, which position he held until elected to the same office in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barré in October, 1885. He was elected Cashier of the First National Bank April 12, 1887, holding this position until the day of his death in 1901, after an honorable service in the banking business of near thirty-five years, the longest tenure of bank service in Wyoming Valley.

He connected himself with the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Kingston in 1865, and became deeply interested in the work of the Sunday-school, of which he was subsequently, and for some years, the Superintendent. At the time of his death he was a Class Leader, a Trustee of the Church, and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board. He also taught the adult Bible Class for years with singular devotion and success.

He was a member of the Royal Society of Good Fellows, No. 19, of Wilkes-Barré, and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, having been elected October 4, 1895. He married, May 23, 1872, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Frank Helme of Kingston, who, with one child, survives him.

H. E. H.

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#### HON. ALFRED DARTE.

Judge Darte was the son of Judge Alfred Darte, Sr. He was born at Dundaff, Pa., April 28, 1836, and died at his home in Kingston, Pa., July 20, 1901. He was descended from Revolutionary ancestors. His great-grandfather, Elias Darte, and six of his great-grand uncles served in the American forces at the attack by the British, under Benedict Arnold, on Fort Griswold, Groton, Connecticut, 1781, in which engagement Elias Darte was wounded. Judge Darte's father,

who was a prominent lawyer in Susquehanna county, Pa., was born at Bolton, Tolland county, Conn., November 2, 1846. He was Recorder of the Mayor's Court, Carbondale, 1872 and 1874, and at one time was a Colonel in the State militia. When the Civil War opened Colonel Darte entered the Pennsylvania Volunteers, commissioned, April 18, 1861, Captain of Company K, 25th Regiment, enlisted for three months' service. The son, Alfred Darte, Jr., enlisted as private in the same company on the same day, and was promoted, April 26, 1861, First Lieutenant of the company. This regiment was mustered out, after the expiration of its time, July 26, 1861. Captain Darte was commissioned Captain of Company M, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, October 30, 1861, and the son, Lieutenant Darte, was on the same day commissioned Second Lieutenant. The father having been badly wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), resigned December, 1862, and on March 1, 1863, the son was promoted Captain, succeeding his father in command of Company M. In 1863 Captain Darte, Sr., was sent to Kansas to organize and command a Regiment of Sioux Indians for the U. S. Army. He died at Carbondale August 13, 1863.

Captain Alfred Darte, Jr., was sorely wounded in a hand to hand conflict in the battle of Trevillian's Station, Va., June, 1864, on which account he was honorably mustered out of service September 19, 1864, having, it is said, taken part in every engagement of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac up to the time of his being wounded.

He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, 1853—1856, read law in his father's office, and in May, 1859, was admitted to the Luzerne Bar. When he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds, after the war had closed, he resumed his practice in Luzerne county, and for a time also engaged in the mercantile business in Kingston in the firm of Pringle & Darte. He served for several years as Justice of the Peace, was President of the Kingston Council, 1886—1888, and Attorney for Kingston borough 1893. In 1879 he was elected District Attorney for Luzerne county and re-elected in 1888. In 1896 he was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court, which office he honored, holding it at the time of his death.

Judge Darte was a member and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church, Kingston, and for over fifteen years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was intensely interested in everything relating to the military services through which he had passed. For years he was an enthusiastic and active member of the Soldiers' Orphans' School Commission of Pennsylvania, and kept himself in full sympathy with the wards of the State in these schools.

"His visits to them were anticipated by the boys and girls with pleasure, and the children came to look upon him as a father, and their personal demonstrations of love and affection toward him, when visiting these schools, was astonishingly touching and tender."

Judge Darte was elected State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1896—1897; Judge Advocate General of the National Department, 1895; Member of the Sons of Veterans Society of the Army of the Potomac; elected Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States October 20, 1892, Class I; Member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution October, 1891. He was also an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Past Master of Kingston Lodge 395. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society at his death, having been elected October 4, 1895. He was not a silent member of these various organizations, but active in his interest in whatever he undertook, or with whatever he associated himself.

Judge Darte was twice married—first, in 1863, to Miss Caroline Sealy of Kingston, who died June 22, 1892; and, second, June 10, 1897, to Miss Mabel Hemingway of Washington, D. C., who, with three children, survives him.

H. E. H.

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#### OTIS LINCOLN,

Managing Editor of the *Wilkes-Barre Times*, was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, January 23, 1856, and died at his home in Kingston, Pa., May 13, 1901.

Mr. Lincoln was the son of Mr. Charles K. Lincoln of Owego. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and later entered the New York College of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia College. He came to Kingston in 1888 and accepted a clerkship with Evans & Co., Druggists, 303 Railroad street. In 1890 he was engaged in the same position with William F. Church, Druggist. But preferring to make journalism his life work, he accepted, in 1891, the office of Reporter and Kingston Manager of the *Wilkes-Barré Record*, which he filled with such success that in 1894 he was offered the editorial chair of the *Wilkes-Barré Times*, which he accepted, becoming a few months later Managing Editor of the paper. He was a busy man, kind, genial, attractive in his manner, and enthusiastic in his work. He quickly made friends, and to his energy and ability the *Times* owes much of its success as an evening paper. He married December 26, 1878, Miss Emily L. Mersereau.

Mr. Lincoln is survived by his wife and two children. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, having been elected February 10, 1899.

H. E. H.

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#### PIERCE BUTLER REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds died in Kingston March 1, 1901. He was the son of Elijah W. Reynolds, whose father, Benjamin Reynolds, was a Justice of the Peace for many years in Luzerne county, and Sheriff of the county 1831 and 1834. Elijah W. Reynolds married Mary Butler, daughter of Pierce Butler and his wife, Temperance Colt, granddaughter of General Lord Butler and his wife, Mary Pierce, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, who was in command of the American forces at the Massacre of Wyoming. Thus Mr. Reynolds descended in many lines, Butler, Reynolds, Colt, Pierce and others, from Revolutionary ancestors. The History of the Reynolds family will be found in volume IV, Proceedings and Collections of this Society, pp. 20-32.

Mr. Pierce Butler Reynolds was born in Wilkes-Barré, October —, 1844. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barré schools, and at the Wyoming Seminary, 1864-1866, and prepared himself to be a Civil and Mining Engineer. He served as Surveyor of Luzerne county 1874 and 1875, and practiced

his profession in the Valley until about 1887, when he entered the Insurance business in the firm of Reynolds & Co., which he conducted with success until the day of his death. He took an active part in the affairs of his town, Kingston, where he had made his home, served as a member of the Kingston Council for nine years, from 1892 to 1901, and was President of the Council when he died. He was prominent in Masonic circles, a member and Past Master of Kingston Lodge No. 395; of Shekinah Chapter, 183, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery of Knight Templars; Irem Temple Knights of the Mystic Shrine; and also of the Wilkes-Barré Lodge of Elks. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, to which he was elected May 24, 1895.

Mr. Reynolds married, in 1879, Miss Rachel B. Owens of Newburg, N. Y., who survives him.

H. E. H.

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#### ROBERT CHARLES SHOEMAKER.

Mr. Shoemaker was born April 4, 1836, in the handsome old residence erected by his father in 1820, near Forty Fort, on Wyoming avenue. There he lived until his sudden death from heart disease, February 16, 1902, which occurred at the homestead.

He was the son of Hon. Charles Denison Shoemaker (A. B., Yale, 1824), one of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county in 1830; grandson of Elijah Shoemaker, who was born at Forty Fort, June, 1778, a prominent citizen, and Sheriff of Luzerne county, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Nathan Denison, who commanded the left wing of the patriot forces at Wyoming, July 3, 1778; and great-grandson of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, who was murdered by Windecker after the battle on that fearful day. Hon. Charles Denison Shoemaker married Mrs. Stella (Mercer) Sprigg, daughter of Samuel Mercer and granddaughter of Colonel James Mercer of the Pennsylvania Line, 1777—1783. Thus Robert C. Shoemaker descended from three or four prominent patriots of the Revolutionary war, and was a representative of the oldest and foremost families of the Wyoming section, whose record in the

early days of the New England colonies was as distinguished as in the struggle for American Independence. His early education was received at the Wyoming Seminary, 1854-5, which institution so many eminent men in Northeastern Pennsylvania call their "Alma Mater." He entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1855 with Hon. Stanley Woodward of Wilkes-Barre, and many other eminent men. He was a teacher in Luzerne Academy at Troy, Luzerne county, 1856. For three years after that he read law with Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., of Wilkes-Barré, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 4, 1859. He practiced his profession until the day of his death. He was a devout Christian, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barré, with which he connected himself in early life. In 1873 he united with others in organizing the present Memorial Church, having taught for years in the mission school there. He was received into membership there by letter from the First Presbyterian Church February 24, 1874, and was elected a Trustee of the new Church. He was ordained an Elder of the Church December 18, 1887, continuing his connection there until his dismissal to Stella Church, Maltby, January 9, 1891, of which Church he was Elder until his death. Stella Church was the growth of a mission Sunday-school established in 1855 by Hon. and Mrs. Charles Denison Shoemaker, and fostered by them until in 1880 it was placed under the control of the Presbytery of Luzerne, and Robert C. Shoemaker was made Superintendent of the school August 1, 1880. He filled this position with zeal and success to the end of his life. He was also very largely instrumental in the erection of the Church building which was named for his mother. "For many years before this Church had a settled pastor he was not only the Superintendent of the school, but practically lay pastor, counsellor, friend and comforter of the congregation." In 1888, 1896 and 1899, he represented the Church at the meeting of Presbytery.

"The following minute was adopted and spread upon the records of Memorial Church, January 15, 1891, when Mr. Shoemaker severed his connection there to devote his time to Stella Church:

"In dismissing Robert C. Shoemaker, an Elder of this

Church, from its communion to that of Stella Church, that he may there give his whole time and service to the work which, in God's goodness, has developed so wonderfully under his care, the Session desires to put upon record their sincere regret at losing from the Church and from their own membership one whose connection with the Church has been so long, whose interest has been so unflagging, and whose aid and counsel have been so helpful and wise.

"In the Sunday-school work which some time preceded the formation of this Church, Mr. Shoemaker was one of the first teachers; and when the Church was organized he was not only one of the original members, but was named as one of the Charter Trustees, in which office he continued to serve the Church most faithfully for many years.

"Eminently fitted for the position, he was early and repeatedly asked to become an Elder, though not until 1887 would he undertake the duties of that important office. In the time which has since then elapsed, although often deprived of his presence by the distance of his residence and the call of duties at Stella Chapel, Session has come to rely much upon his counsel and has found great help and comfort in his presence and fellowship.

"However reluctantly, we cannot but agree with him that the work of Stella Church now has good claim to his whole time and service; but we most sincerely and profoundly deplore the loss which this Church and Session sustain in his removal, and while we most earnestly pray for God's blessing to follow him, and prosper him and Stella Church, we are constrained anew to pray for our own Church that God would send us more laborers ready for the work of this harvest."

Mr. Shoemaker was made a Trustee of the Wilkes-Barré Female Seminary by the Presbytery of Lackawanna from 1892 to 1901. He was also a member of the Presbyterian Elders Committee on Ministerial Relief. He was associated also with many other organizations, secular and social; Member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, 1895—1902; of the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barré; of the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the Wyoming Commemorative Association; Trustee of the Wyoming Cemetery Association; and a Member of the Wyoming Histori-

cal and Geological Society, to which he was elected May 24, 1895.

Mr. Shoemaker was married at Lexington, Va., November 22, 1876, to Mrs. Helen (Lea) Lonsdale, daughter of Hon. James N. Lea of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, who died December 13, 1897, leaving several daughters who survive.

H. E. H.

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#### CAPTAIN ELIAS B. YORDY

Died at his home on Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, December 17, 1901. From an autobiography of Mr. Yordy the following sketch of his life is taken:

"Mr. Yordy was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1836. His education was acquired in the common schools, working also on a farm until his eighteenth year, when he engaged himself to learn the printing business with Hon. Valentine Best of the "*Danville Intelligencer*." After completing his trade he was employed in Bloomsburg on the "*Republican*," assisting in the issue of the second number of that paper. A year or two later he was employed as foreman on the "*Pittston Gazette*," then under the management of Hon. J. Henry Puleston, prominent at one time in the service of the State, and still later a member of the British Parliament, to which country he had transferred his allegiance. This position Mr. Yordy retained only for a few months, when he accepted an invitation by his former employer at Bloomsburg, where he worked as foreman of the "*Republican*" until the Fall of 1862.

"He enlisted as private in Company F, 178th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Johnson commanding, November 2, 1862. He was promoted to First Sergeant January 1, 1863, and served with his company on the Peninsular of Virginia, in the advance brigade of General Keyes' division, until July 27, 1863, when his regiment was mustered out, its time of service having expired.

"Mr. Yordy then returned to Bloomsburg and worked at his trade until the end of the year, when he entered a military training school at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1865, and, after a rigid examination at Washington,

he was recommended for the position of First Lieutenant, U. S. Volunteers. In connection with Captain William Silver, well known in this country before the war as interested in the manufacture of powder, and in other industries, a company was recruited, of which Mr. Yordy was commissioned First Lieutenant, mustered in the U. S. service for three years, and assigned to the 103d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers March 28, 1865, then stationed at Roanoke Island, North Carolina. Captain Silver, seeing the organization of the company complete, returned to his post as Provost Marshal at Bloomsburg. Before the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army the 103d Regiment, with what other troops could be concentrated at Newburne, were thrown forward to render assistance in checking the northern march of this still formidable army. But the surrender was secured without the aid of the 103d Regiment. The regiment was mustered out of service at Newberne, N. C., June 25, 1865, and Lieutenant Yordy returned to Bloomsburg. When he had reached home a commission was received from the War Department assigning him as First Lieutenant, Company F, 87th U. S. Infantry, under Colonel W. W. Bliss, stationed at Brazos, Texas. Leaving New York a week later, on a White Star steamer, he reached New Orleans ten days later, and at Camp Paropet, near that city, he found his regiment transferred to Louisiana. On his arrival he took command of his company, Captain Harrigan being detached as Provost Marshal at Shreveport. The regiment was subsequently consolidated with the 84th Regiment and was known by that number, Colonel Dickie commanding, until mustered out at New Orleans, March, 1866. Lieutenant Yordy was mustered out of service as Captain by Brevet, his commission bearing the signature of President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton.

"At the termination of his military service Captain Yordy came to Wilkes-Barré as foreman of the "*Record of the Times*," published by the late William P. Miner, Esq. He remained in this position four years, doing local reporting in connection with his mechanical duties. In October, 1870, he commenced business for himself over L. C. Paine's grocery, now W. M. Miller & Co. From there he removed to

Chahoon Hall, across the street from his former building. Here he carried on the printing and blank book business, employing many hands, and sending his product into all the surrounding country and to many points in other counties, embracing among his patrons a large number of the best companies and firms and business men in the city, many of whom were customers from the time he started in business to the date of his disposal of the same for over thirty years."

Captain Yordy married, March 12, 1865, Miss M. J. Snyder, daughter of Colonel Thomas Snyder of Northumberland county, and nephew of Governor Simon Snyder of Pennsylvania.

For nearly twenty years, since 1882, Mr. Yordy was one of the printers of this Society. Volumes I, II, IV, V and VI of the "Proceedings and Collections" of the Society are from his press, and they testify to the excellent quality of his work. Some of the most important publications issued in this Valley during the past twelve years also bear his impress. His typographic success made his name familiar among publishers in all parts of the Union, and attracted the notice of the Governmental Departments in Washington. His aim always was to do first class work in his special line, and to deal honestly with his patrons. In this he succeeded to an enviable degree. His character for integrity was beyond question.

Mr. Yordy was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, having been elected July 7, 1882.

H. E. H.

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MEMBERS DECEASED SINCE ISSUE OF VOLUME VI.

LIFE.

MRS. MAE (TURNER) CONYNGHAM, died February 22, 1902.

RESIDENT.

\*CHARLES MORGAN, died January 1, 1902.

ROBERT CHARLES SHOEMAKER, died February 16, 1902.

\*REV. HENRY HUNTER WELLES, D. D., died September 24, 1902.

CAPTAIN ELIAS B. YORDY, died December 17, 1901.

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\* Obituaries will appear in Volume VIII.

## OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

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### PRESIDENT.

HON. STANLEY WOODWARD.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. HENRY LAWRENCE JONES, S. T. D.,  
HON. JACOB RIDGWAY WRIGHT,  
COL. GEORGE MURRAY REYNOLDS,  
REV. FRANCIS BLANCHARD HODGE, D. D.

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

### RECORDING SECRETARY.

SIDNEY ROBY MINER.

### TREASURER.

FREDERICK CHARLES JOHNSON, M. D.

### TRUSTEES.

HON. CHARLES ABBOTT MINER, SAMUEL LEROI BROWN,  
EDWARD WELLES, RICHARD SHARPE,  
ANDREW FINE DERR.

### CURATORS.

PALÆONTOLOGY—PROF. JOSHUA LEWIS WELTER.  
MINERALOGY—WILLIAM REYNOLDS RICKETTS.  
ARCHAEOLOGY—HON. JACOB RIDGWAY WRIGHT.  
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